"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER
Overcast, warmer today; probably rain Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,555. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

BEGIN A FIGHT ON BOND ISSUE

House Republicans Plan Stubborn Resistance to $300,000,000 Revenue Provision.

GILLETT LAUNCHES ATTACK

Quotes President as Condemning Policy of Borrowing to Pay Current Expenses.

SEES HALF BILLION DEFICIT

Says Treasury Now Lacks Working Balance, Counting Out Pledged Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Republicans of the House are preparing to criticise severely the Democratic plan for the sale of more than $300,000,000 in bonds, and this provision of the Revenue bill, to be considered in the lower body this week, will be as stubbornly fought as the direct taxes provided for in that measure.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett, ranking Republican of the Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a statement tending to show that the Government will run behind approximately $500,000,000 during the fiscal year 1918. The development that the Democrats will meet this deficit in part by a bond issue has caused Mr. Gillett to quote a message of President Wilson in which the President declared that "borrowing money is short-sighted finance" and that "we should pay as we go."

The figures compiled by Mr. Gillett, who publishes his statement in The Congressional Record today, purport to show that the working balance in the Treasury is entirely inadequate. In reality, Mr. Gillett contends, the Treasury now has a deficit of $28,000,000, although the statement of Jan. 22 gives the general balance as $93,610,344.37.

Analyses the Probabilities.

"The daily Treasury statement of Jan. 22, 1917," says Mr. Gillett, "shows a working balance in the general fund of $93,610,344.37. There had been deposited to that date in this fund the sum of $51,758,311 for the retirement of outstanding national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes that have been assumed by the United States. If that sum be deducted, the amount remaining is $41,852,033 37. The sum of $69,998,843.61 has been placed to the credit of disbursing officers and was made subject to their checks to the full amount; so that, instead of a general fund in the Treasury of $93,610,344.37 on Jan. 22, 1917, there was in reality a deficit of $28,146,810.24. The sum of $100,000,000 will be necessary, therefore, to restore a working balance in the general fund.

"The disbursements for the first six months of the fiscal year 1917, which ended on Dec. 31, 1916, exceeded the receipts by approximately $120,000,000. The disbursements will undoubtedly be larger during the last six months of the fiscal year than during the first six months, for the reason that many appropriations made in bills for the fiscal year 1918, which will be laws before the session ends, will be available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1917, and larger sums will be expended on account of the army and navy in the latter period than in the former.

"The appropriations to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year 1917 and prior years will be paid from the receipts received during the fiscal year 1917. The deficiency estimates received thus far aggregate about $60,000,000 and do not include the larger proportion of estimates for the General Deficiency bill. It should be stated that the deficiency estimates thus far include about $36,500,000 on account of army expenditures on the border. If the troops continue there, the figures stated above will become much larger.

"It is conservative to say that the estimates will aggregate at least $100,000,000, and the appropriations under them will undoubtedly reach the figure of $90,000,000, which the revenues of 1917 will have to meet. The prospective need of the Treasury during the remainder of the fiscal year, over and above the receipts that will normally be received during that period, except income taxes, will be about $340,000,000. The receipts from income tax on individuals and corporations are received near the end of the fiscal year and are estimated at $245,000,000, which leaves a requirement of additional revenue for this fiscal year of $95,000,000.

"The estimated appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 exceed the estimated revenues of that period by more than $400,000,000, as heretofore stated. It will be seen, therefore, that additional revenue amounting to $300,000,000 will have to be raised at this session of Congress.

Quotes President Wilson.

"When such a condition as that exists it seems to me that Congress is entitled to expect that the President will conform to what he considers the requirement of law and of his duty, and suggest to us the best method to meet the extraordinary situation.

"I see by the public press that a bond issue is contemplated to cover in part the deficiency. On that question the President is on record, and in my opinion the record is highly creditable to him. He stated in a message in December, 1915:

"'I, for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for.' The objects we are now pro-

Continued on Page 3.

San Diego Wireless Talks With Australia

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The new naval radio station at Cholias Heights, near here, which was formally opened Friday, gave a demonstration of its power today when the operators on duty talked with the Arlington station, the Darien, Panama; Nome, Alaska, and Honolulu; overheard French operators at work on the Island of Papeete, South Pacific, and concluded by exchanging the time of day with operators at a radio station near Melbourne, Australia.

No attempt will be made to flash a message to Europe until the various new instruments have been broken in.

NEW NOTE TO BERLIN ON RAIDER ISSUE

Senator Stone Hints at Fear of "Trouble Over American "Prisoners of War."

U-BOAT QUESTION ENDED

Germany Understands Our Position, He Says, and Dangers of Clash Are Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—In discussing the acts of German raiders in holding Americans prisoners, Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told a Republic reporter tonight that before he left Washington a second communication had been forwarded to Germany on this subject.

"Through press reports," he added, "it was learned that some Americans were members of crews taken prisoners by the raiders. This raises another international question on neutrality, as to whether or not Americans can be interned and held as prisoners of war because they are working on belligerent ships. It may take some time until it is finally settled. Ambassador Gerard is investigating the case and the treatment Americans receive from their captors.

"The United States' position on the U-boat question is now thoroughly understood by Germany, and I believe all danger of a further clash is over.

"If the Americans captured were working on an armed vessel it would be a different matter, but the fact that they are working on merchant ships may bring a further dispute that will have to be settled through diplomatic channels.

"The question of a settlement of the Mexican situation is a matter of time," he declared.

"Do you think it will eventually result in intervention?" he was asked.

"I cannot say, but the border should be rigidly protected. It is going to mean a big expense, but the lives of our citizens come first. Mexican bandits will continue their outrages, if possible."

"Is the withdrawal of the troops a wise move?" he was asked.

"Time will tell. All I know is that the troops have been ordered to withdraw," he said.

Discussing President Wilson's recent peace note, Senator Stone declared it was a history-making act, unprecedented.

"Despite the fact that the war has brought great industrial advantages and prosperity to the United States," he said, "peace is avidly sought by every humanitarian. It is the biggest issue facing the United States at the present time. While we are a neutral nation and not involved in this horrible cataclysm, nevertheless, it hits right at our own doors.

"It is true money is flooding the country the same as blood is flooding the devastated districts in Europe. But with this glitter of prosperity comes many disadvantages, annoyances, and handicaps which contribute to the general undercurrent of uncertainty and irritability of the country. Many unfortunate situations and conditions have arisen because of the war that have placed the United States in a disconcerting position. Happily, however, President Wilson has avoided grave issues and has kept the United States at peace."

HEAR DEUTSCHLAND HAS BEEN CAPTURED

Report Comes from Incoming British Vessels—Commercial Submarine Is Overdue Here.

The local agents of the German merchant submarine Deutschland are anxious over the nonarrival of the vessel, which was reported to have left Bremen for New London on Jan. 4 and should have arrived there on Jan. 22. Officials went to New London on that date and returned to New York on Saturday very uneasy and having no news of the submarine.

The Captains and officers of an American liner and a British liner, which arrived from Liverpool last week, made positive statements that the Deutschland had been captured by a British light cruiser of the Arethusa type and taken to the naval dockyard at Pembroke, South Wales, where they were told the Bremen had been kept since she was captured on her first voyage to New York. The Captains and officers of the liners said that they were informed of the capture of the Deutschland by naval officers in command of destroyers and patrol boats on guard duty in the North Sea and on the Irish Coast.

The Deutschland has now been twenty-seven days on her westbound voyage from Bremen, which is five days longer than her first homeward voyage from Baltimore to Bremen. The first westward trip to Baltimore, was made in sixteen days, and the second, to New London, in twenty-one days.

FLORIDA — SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line. 4 Through All Steel Trains Daily. 1198 B'way. Tel. Mad Sq. 1600. —Advt.

BENNET OFFERS PROOF OF 'LEAK'

Says He Will Produce Document Showing "People in Wall Street" Had a Tip.

20,000 STEEL SHARES SOLD

Congressman Repeats Charges That Speculators Knew of Note 48 Hours in Advance.

WANT TO NARROW INQUIRY

Republicans to Insist When Committee Meets Today That It Stick to Original Purpose.

When the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives resumes, at the Custom House this morning, the inquiry into the alleged leak of information into Wall Street, in connection with the President's first peace note, there will probably be manifest on the part of the Republican minority a vigorous determination to restrict the investigation to information actually tending to develop a leak, or the absence of one. Republican members have expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the tendency of the earlier stages of the inquiry to wander out over various related topics and at the failure to get into the actual circumstances for which the committee was created, and this week, it is understood, they will attempt to narrow the field considerably.

Congressman William S. Bennet, a member of the committee, who on Saturday night said at a dinner of the Orange County Society at the Hotel Astor that "people in Wall Street" knew of the President's peace note forty-eight hours before it was made public, yesterday reiterated this statement and said that a document in his possession, bearing upon sales in Wall Street just before the publication of the note, would probably come before the committee this week, and certainly before the close of the inquiry.

"I said at the Orange County dinner," said Mr. Bennet yesterday, "that there was a leak, and that people in Wall Street knew of the President's note forty-eight hours before it was released for publication. I said, too, that I had in my pocket as I was speaking a paper showing that some one had had the foresight to sell 20,000 shares of Steel while it was rising. He might have been the seventh son of a seventh son."

When asked if Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the committee, had seen this document, Mr. Bennet said: "I think he has seen it. But he no doubt has better evidence than I have."

Mr. Whipple could not be seen last night, but Lothrop Withington, a member of his law firm, said for him that he believed Mr. Whipple had seen the story in an afternoon newspaper, but had no official knowledge of it. Mr. Whipple went on Saturday afternoon to his home in Brookline, Mass., and returned to New York last night. His visit, he said, was only to see his daughter, and reports from Boston did not indicate that he had conferred with Thomas W. Lawson or with any one else interested in the inquiry.

Did Not Join Committee.

Some comment was aroused by the fact that he remained at the Biltmore, and did not join the members of the committee, who had gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Congressman Thomas G. Patten's authority for the statement that before Mr. Whipple left on Saturday he conferred with Chairman Robert L. Henry, Mr. Patten, and with Representative Campbell, a minority member of the committee, and that the program for this week's hearings was made out at that time "more or less definitely."

Mr. Campbell, it was said, insisted at this meeting that the investigation should be confined to the leak, without further branching out into extraneous or possibly related matters. Certainly this opinion was strongly felt last night. Chairman Henry and Congressman Cantrill came up from Washington at noon yesterday, and Representatives Garrett, Lenroot, Foster, Harrison, Chiperfield, and Campbell last night. Representatives Patten and Bennet live in New York. The whole body met at the Waldorf for what Chairman Henry described as "a social gathering," but this did not last long. Later on in the evening Representatives Campbell, Chiperfield, Bennet, and Lenroot, the minority members, met for a private conference, and while they were gathered together the Democrats remained in informal session elsewhere. The absence of Mr. Whipple from the meetings was noted, but it was said for him that he was very tired after the two railroad journeys, and wanted to save his energies for the hearing this morning.

Chairman Henry, when asked about Mr. Bennet's statement, said that he would receive in evidence anything that was pertinent to the inquiry, but that he did not intend to discuss beforehand statements made by members of the committee about evidence that was to be brought before it.

Importance of "Paper."

It is regarded as probable, however, that Mr. Bennet's "paper" may prove to be of considerable importance when it comes into the inquiry. Mr. Whipple had already stated that transactions in Steel, which was the leader in the active market before and after the President's note was sent, would furnish a very important field of investigation, and the evidence that Mr. Bennet has available will presumably have bearing on some of the questions concerning which there has been much speculation.

Congressman Chiperfield, who has been prominent in the investigations so far, was willing to express his sentiments as to the scope of the inquiry yesterday morning, and indicated clearly the intention of the Republican members to keep close to the point directly involved.

"An earnest effort is to be made by the minority," he said, "to seek all the information possible concerning the leak. The leak was mentioned once last week, but I didn't hear it, and it ought to be heard several times this week. Discussion of the ethics of the Stock Exchange was interesting and enlightening from a historical point of view. Now, the minority will see that everything is done to disclose whether there was a leak, and as long as Mr. Whipple shapes his course toward the leak he will have no more earnest supporters than the minority."

"Wicked rumor has it that a member of the House had a resolution in his pocket to expel Congressman Wood, but this member, wicked rumor says, lost heart when the motion to table the resolution for investigation met with such rough treatment." Mr. Chiperfield refused to enlarge upon this subject or to give an indication of the identity of the member whose activities were thus reported by "wicked rumor."

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Laurentic, British Auxiliary Cruiser, Sunk By Mine or Torpedo; Probably 180 Men Lost

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic, of 14,892 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine or as a result of striking a mine, according to an official statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty. Twelve officers and 109 men were saved.

The Admiralty statement adds that the vessel went down off the Irish Coast last Thursday.

The commander of the Laurentic, Captain Reginald Norton, is among the survivors. He was appointed about six months ago to the command of this steamer, which was commissioned for patrol service in November, 1914.

The auxiliary cruiser Laurentic carried a naval reserve crew of 300 officers and men, including fourteen engineers and ten deck officers, and was commanded by a naval Captain. The dispatch would indicate that at least 180 of these were lost. Chief Engineer Hurst and his staff were White Star employes, as also were two of the deck officers, it was said. The Laurentic was armed with six 6-inch guns and several quickfirers, and had a speed of seventeen knots.

During a two years' cruise in the Indian Ocean and Pacific on patrol duty the auxiliary cruiser Laurentic halted the American mail steamship China and took off thirty-eight Austrian and German subjects who were on their way from Shanghai to San Francisco. The United States Government protested on the ground that it was an exact parallel of the famous Trent affair and asked for their release. When the British Government declined to act a second note was sent and the men were released.

The Laurentic was one of the most popular ships in the White Star-Dominion service from Liverpool to Montreal and Quebec before the war. She was built at Harland & Wolff's yard in Belfast in 1908, and was the first passenger liner to be equipped with twin reciprocating engines and a low pressure turbine in the centre to drive the third propeller. The Laurentic was 650 feet 4 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches depth of hold, and had accommodation for 150 first, 430 second, and 650 third-class passengers, and six holds insulated for carrying frozen beef.

The White Star officials in New York had not received any notification of the sinking of the Laurentic until informed of it last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MRS. BYRNE TO HAVE A FEEDING SCHEDULE

Workhouse Physicians Decide Not to Wait Again Till She Is Near a Collapse.

DIET IS MILK, EGGS, BRANDY

Mrs. Sanger's Trial Set for Today—Birth Control Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall Tonight.

A regular forcible feeding schedule is likely to be adopted by the Workhouse physicians in the case of Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who for a week has been on a hunger strike as a protest against her imprisonment for advocating birth control. Whether it is to be adopted depends on Mrs. Byrne herself. If she still refuses to eat, it will be put into effect, as the physicians see no reason for waiting each time until her condition renders feeding imperative. Her meals will continue to be served, as in the last two days, by a doctor and two nurses through a funnel and a rubber tube. Eggs, milk and brandy will be administered three times daily, at regular meal hours. This is the seventh day of her thirty-day term.

Beginning shortly after midnight Friday night the diet has been served Mrs. Byrne in pint portions when her condition seemed to be such as to require nourishment.

Although Commissioner Lewis, the Workhouse physicians, and everyone else connected officially with the case, are rather irritated about the whole thing, they all admitted last night that, so far, Mrs. Byrne had made good on her threat not to eat or drink anything while she was kept in prison. It was officially denied that there was any truth in a report that Mrs. Byrne yesterday morning assisted the doctors in their feeding operation. She didn't resist to any great extent, it was said, but so far as the feeding was concerned, it wasn't done by Mrs. Ethel Byrne.

The birth-control advocate was fed about 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the usual diet, and again in the early afternoon, and a third time late last night. At 6 o'clock last night Commissioner of Correction Lewis issued this statement on her condition:

Official Bulletin.

Temperature—97.
Pulse—96.
Respiration—19.
Blood Pressure—122.
General Physical Condition—Good.
General Mental Condition—Good.

A statement signed by Drs. W. Travis Gibb and J. P. Hunt said Mrs. Byrne's attitude was "one of general pacifity." Commissioner Lewis went to the workhouse yesterday, but did not see Mrs. Byrne. He said he understood that her condition was "not unfavorable." Dr. Irma R. Howard, who had been on duty in connection with the case for thirty-six hours, was relieved yesterday afternoon until today.

The Commissioner said many persons had called him up on the telephone to ask about Mrs. Byrne and he wished, he added, they would bear in mind that he had to do some sleeping.

"Mrs. Byrne is being fed because the law requires it," he said. "A great many people have said that if they were in charge of the workhouse they would feed forcibly no one who was able to feed herself. But the law requires all prison officials to care for the persons of prisoners and to so build up their health that they will be in the best possible condition when their terms expire.

"Forcible feeding is nothing to cause so much comment. It is in every day matter with us. We constantly get alcoholics and drug addicts who must be forcibly fed. We are not permitted to allow prisoners to commit suicide. The only difference between Mrs. Byrne and the others is that Mrs. Byrne has some one on the outside giving out statements about her and us."

Mrs. Sanger's Trial Today.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who is Mrs. Byrne's sister, and Miss Fania Mondell will be tried in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, today on a charge similar to that on which Mrs. Byrne was convicted, that of aiding in the conduct of a birth control clinic in Amboy Street, Brooklyn. It was said that 500 Brownsville mothers, with baby carriages, would accompany her to court.

Mrs. Sanger expects to be convicted and has threatened to emulate her sister in going on a hunger strike. It can be stated authoritatively that the workhouse officials will be ready and waiting for their second hunger strike. Mrs. Sanger will not be allowed to go without food for four days, as was Mrs. Byrne, but will probably be forcibly fed after she has refused food for two days. Mrs. Sanger's statement last night that her sister was in a critical condition and might die at any time. She is joined by her counsel, J. J. Goldstein, who is also Mrs. Byrne's lawyer, in the belief that the prisoner is seriously ill. But neither has seen Mrs. Byrne for three days.

Arrangements have been completed for the birth control mass meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight. The committee in charge has not announced the list of speakers, but it is said that they plan a big surprise. Mrs. Sanger will be the guest of honor, and plans have been made to obtain her release if she is convicted and sentenced today. Miss Mondell's hearing comes before that of Mrs. Sanger, and in the hope of her friends that Mrs. Sanger will not be tried until tomorrow, and so will surely be able to attend the mass meeting tonight. Fifty women of Brownsville, where the Byrne-Sanger clinic was located, will be given seats of honor on the stage.

At the meeting there will be distributed the first issue of The Birth Control

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DON'T BE DECEIVED.
Annette Kellermann (Mermaid) can be seen only at the Hippodrome. Other daily Charles Dillingham's "Hip Big Boys."—Advt.

WEST SIDE CONTRACT LEGAL, SAYS HUGHES

Ex-Justice Retained by City to Pass on Proposed Agreement with New York Central.

HE MAY APPEAR IN COURT

Upholds the Legal Authority of the Board of Estimate—May Fight Injunction.

The fact that Charles E. Hughes had been retained by the city to inquire into the legality of the New York Central's proposed west side improvement was made public yesterday simultaneously with an opinion, prepared by Mr. Hughes after several weeks of study, upholding the legality of the project and the authority of the Board of Estimate to sanction it.

His employment in this capacity led to a strong belief that after preliminary argument is disposed of today he might represent the city in opposition to the application for a permanent injunction. The retaining of Mr. Hughes came as a surprise to those opposing the plan. There had been no intimation that the city was considering calling on him, and until Lamar Hardy, the Corporation Counsel, himself disclosed it, he, Mayor Mitchel, and Controller Prendergast were the only ones who knew of it. It then became known that Mr. Hughes had been quietly at work on the plans for nearly a month, and had gone into every phase of the legal situation.

Those who had been opposing the improvement for nearly six years announced at once that Mr. Hughes's employment would in no way alter their plans, and former State Senator William M. Bennett asserted that he would ask that his application for a permanent injunction be argued before Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn this morning. It was this application for an injunction, and the legal points raised by it, that chiefly engaged Mr. Hughes's attention in the weeks he was studying the plans.

"I was once a clerk in Mr. Hughes's law office," said Mr. Bennett last night, "and I have the greatest respect for his abilities as a lawyer. But the fact that the representatives of the city considered it necessary to employ him proves that they are in great doubt as to the legality of the contract which the city is asked to sign with the New York Central Railroad.

Objects to Postponement.

"I have been requested by Mr. Hardy to consent to another adjournment, this being his third request, but I shall ask that the injunction be argued in court tomorrow. The representatives of the city have been studying these plans for nearly six years, and ought to know them well enough to go ahead with the case."

The reasons for employing Mr. Hughes and for giving out his opinion on the New York Central project were explained by Mr. Hardy in the following statement:

"I have retained Charles E. Hughes to pass on the legal questions arising in connection with the proposed contract between the City of New York and the New York Central Railroad Company. In view of the tremendous importance of the west side improvement, I felt it my duty to secure legal talent of the highest character. I am sure no one will doubt that I have succeeded in this purpose. Judge Hughes has been engaged upon this matter for some time.

"I am giving out the opinion submitted to me by him in order that the public may be fully informed on this contract. This opinion, I believe, illumines the problem confronting the city in such a way that there should be no ground for further misconstruction or misunderstanding on the part of any one as to the legal aspects of the proposed contract."

Mr. Hughes, in his opinion, devotes himself to a consideration of the contention that in accepting the New York Central plan as drawn up, the Board of Estimate would be exceeding the authority that was vested in it by the Legislature in an enabling act passed in 1911. This act gave the Board of Estimate the right to treat with the New York Central, but Mr. Bennett, in his application for a permanent injunction, contends that the railroad has incorporated many features in its proposed contract which were not provided for in the enabling act. This and other legal points raised by Mr. Bennett and others were considered by Mr. Hughes.

Following are some of the questions taken up and answered by him:

1. The validity of the proposed contract with respect to the exercise of privileges or franchises by the railroad company.
2. The discontinuance of streets and the use of park lands of the city for railroad purposes.
3. The provisions of the proposed contract with respect to grants of lands, lands under water, rights, easements, &c., to the railroad company.
4. The provisions of the proposed con-

Continued on Page 8.

RUSSIANS BREAK INTO FOE'S LINE

Storm Two Miles of Teuton Fortified Positions on Moldavia-Bukowina Border.

GET PRISONERS AND BOOTY

Berlin Admits Retreat Nearer Golden Bystritza "on Account of Russian Pressure."

CZAR'S RIGA FRONT HOLDS

Three Attempts of Germans to Advance in Kalnzem-Chlok District Beaten Back.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28. (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian forces after artillery preparation assumed the offensive yesterday against the Austro-German fortified positions on both sides of the Kimpolung-Jacobeni Road, near the northwestern frontier of Moldavia, and after stubborn fighting broke through the Teuton lines along a front of nearly two miles, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department, which reads:

Rumanian front: Our detachments, after artillery preparation, assumed the offensive on both sides of the Kimpolung-Jacobeni Road, and after a stubborn fight broke through the enemy's fortified positions on a front of three versts. Prisoners and booty were taken, the extent of which is being ascertained.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following bulletin concerning operations on the Rumanian front was issued by the War Office today:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Meste Canesoz sector on the Golden Bystritza River the defense had to be placed nearer to the east bank of the stream on account of superipr Russian pressure.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There were no important events.

REPEL GERMAN RUSHES.

Czar's Troops on Russian Front Successful in Local Clashes.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—On the North Russian front, southwest of Riga, three successive attacks by the Germans were repulsed, the War Office announces today in the following report:

After fierce artillery preparation the Germans launched an attack against our detachments occupying positions on both sides of the Kalnzem-Chlok Road, to the west of Riga. The attack was repulsed and the enemy fled in disorder. Two hours later the Germans launched another attack on the same front, being again repulsed. After artillery preparation the enemy assumed the offensive against our troops occupying positions six versts northwest of the village of Kalnzem, but the attack was arrested by our fire.

During the night of Jan. 27, after artillery preparation, small enemy detachments attacked our posts on the River Shara, in the region of the Baranovichi-Luniniets Railway line, but were driven back to their trenches.

On the same day one of our Farman airplanes, in charge of Aviator Ensign Plugin and having as the observer Staff Captain Kiselev, while returning from a reconnoissance, was attacked by a German battleplane. After some machine-gun firing our airplane caught fire and fell in the region of the River Shara, southeast of Baranovichi, in front of our wire entanglements. The dead bodies of the aviator and observer were brought in the same day.

South of Brody the enemy launched an attack against our advance guard, but as the result of our fire and counterattack he fled back in disorder to his trenches, suffering heavy losses.

North of Kirlibaba an enemy attack was repelled.

A German airplane dropped bombs on the station at Zamire on the Alexandrovskaia Railway.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Eastern War Theatre—Front of Prince Leopold: On the River Aa there was a violent artillery duel. On both sides of the river the Russians launched attacks which failed under heavy losses.

On the Zlota River (Galicia) Turkish troops repeatedly repulsed Russian attacks.

Booty Taken by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General Radko Dmitrieff, the Bulgarian General who fought against the Turks in the Balkan War and who took service with the Russians early in the present struggle, has issued the following order of the day to his troops, referring to their successful offensive on the Riga front:

"Neither blinding snowstorms nor paralyzing frost nor impassable marshes could check your ardor.

"After long hand-to-hand struggles you broke through, in spite of the murderous fire of hundreds of machine guns, the fortifications, the redoubts, and the bombproof shelters which the enemy has been constructing for fifteen months.

"You penetrated these works in awe-inspiring silence. Everywhere you cleared a passage with the bayonet, thus saving tens of thousands of shells for other and better ends.

"Among the booty captured are 30 cannon, 50 machine guns, 15,000 rifles, 50,000 uniforms, the treasury chest of the 264th Infantry Regiment, containing 350,000 marks, and 10,000 bottles of brandy."

TROOPS FREEZE TO DEATH.

Austria Reports Temperature on Her Fronts Lowest in Years.

VIENNA, Jan. 28, (via London.)—Heavy snows and intense cold have resulted in a slackening, and here and there a total cessation, of the military operations on all the war fronts where Austro-Hungarian troops are engaged. Blizzards prevail in East Galicia, Bukowina, the wooded Carpathians, and Rumania, the snow being several feet deep. The temperature is the lowest known in years, which is true also of the northern sectors of the Italian front and the Balkans.

On all these fronts both sides appear to be finding the Winter their worst enemy. It is almost impossible to use artillery, owing to the great cold, while cases of men frozen to death are plentiful.

ENGLAND TO BE PUT ON RATIONS SOON

Labor M. P. Says the System Will Apply to the Whole United Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—William C. Anderson, Labor Member of Parliament, speaking today at Leicester, said he was giving away no secret in stating that the population of the United Kingdom would at a very early date be put under a ration system.

MUNICH AUTHORITIES PUT BAN ON BLOOMERS

Military Aroused Because Women Have Been Wearing Them to Church.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.—Munich's military authorities, the old-time Nemesis of too startlingly dressed women, have again stepped to the fore and have forbidden under penalty of police action the "unnecessary wearing of men's clothes by women."

In Bavarian health resorts "attention-challenging imitations of peasant girls' costumes" also are under the official ban. This action is necessary because, according to the police, visitors at the resorts and especially women not taking part in the Winter sports had adopted bloomers and similar costumes, "even wearing them to church."

FOIL PLOT TO WRECK KING ALFONSO'S TRAIN

Spanish Authorities Arrest Several Anarchists on Suspicion—Track Obstructed with Lead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Jan. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—King Alfonso, who traveled yesterday to the Castle of San Luchar, the residence of Duke San Pedro de Galatine, in the Province of Granada, appears to have had a narrow escape from a serious accident. The gendarmes at Puente Genil, whose duty it is to guard the railroad line, found a large piece of lead weighing about 120 pounds firmly fixed to the rails. In the neighborhood was another piece of lead of about the same weight. Fortunately, the discovery was made a few moments before the train was due. The place where the obstruction was found is extremely dangerous owing to a steep grade, and if the train had been derailed it is certain that there would have been a disaster.

Near the spot, which is in a mountainous and deserted region, a suspected person was found and arrested. It is believed a plot has been discovered, as the quantity of lead found could not have been carried by any one person. Inquiries are being made by the gendarmes, police and legal authorities of Puente Genil. Certain suspected anarchists in neighboring towns have been arrested.

At the moment of dispatching this telegram I received a message from Cordova stating that Rafael Duran, 22 years of age, born in Madrid and a deserter, is under arrest there. He had with him documents and notes.

SARRAIL'S FORCES ARE MENACING PRILEP

French Report Attack in Region of Next Objective North of Monastir.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The following official report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued this evening:

The snowstorm continues. Artillery actions have occurred in the region of Prilep, of Gievgeli, and the Verna. The British carried out a raid on Cagirmah, northwest of Bukova. Some patrol encounters have occurred in the region of Koritza, (Albania.)

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting military operations in Macedonia, the German Army Headquarters statement published today says:

The Bulgarians gained advantages in engagements of reconnoitring detachments in the lowlands of the River Struma.

The announcement in the French official report of an artillery action in the region of Prilep would seem to indicate a considerable advance by the allied troops on the Saloniki front. Prilep is the next objective of General Sarrail from Monastir, from which it is distant about twenty-five miles northward. No mention of an advance to this region has been made in previous reports.

COSTA RICANS DEPOSE PRESIDENT GONZALES

Tinoco, War Minister, in Provisional Control After a Bloodless Revolution.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 28.—The President of Costa Rica, Alfredo Gonzales, was deposed from office by the military forces of the capital, supported by a great number of citizens, on Saturday. The administrative power was conferred upon the Minister of War, Federico Tinoco, as provisional chief of the executive. The movement was enthusiastically carried out, and perfect order prevailed.

President Gonzales left his home without molestation and took refuge in the American Legation.

Already the Tinoco Government has taken steps to call a convention, the delegates to be elected by the people, which will meet on April 1, for the election of a President.

The cause of the deposition of Gonzales is to be found, according to the leaders of the revolution, in the re-election aims of the President, who, it is alleged, contrary to the Constitution, was endeavoring to retain his official position for another term. A new system of taxes was threatened by Gonzales, and to this Costa Ricans generally were strongly opposed.

Alfredo Gonzales was chosen President of Costa Rica by Congress in May, 1914.

ENGLAND EXPECTS A DECISION AT SEA

By Arming All Merchantmen She Can Fight Submarines Four to One.

ORGANIZING SHIPBUILDING

Government Will Utilize All Facilities to Put Small Cargo Boats in Commission.

ADMIRALTY VERY ACTIVE

New Plan of Closer Co-operation of Allied Fleets Counted on to Insure Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Confidence in the Lloyd George Ministry was stimulated last week by the getting together of the allied navies, which in the past had lacked co-ordination; and there are signs of intense, if unadvertised, activity at the Admiralty that fit into the generally accepted theory of an impending trial of strength between Britain and Germany that will test the comparative resources of the two countries on, and particularly under, the sea. Visibility of preparations is not needed to give warning of the conflict that may prove the last phase of this war. The deadliest sea attack ever offered by one great country and the most resolute defense ever made by another seem staged for a future so near that it may be only tomorrow.

Two Western nations are resorting desperately to the oriental method of strangulation—Britain by blockade, and Germany by submarine. While the Asquith Government waited Germany got ready her undersea fleet, whose numbers are estimated by some as high as 800, most of them submarine cruisers built to operate far from their base. Opposed to this attack is the traditional blue water policy of Britain, which has produced the greatest fleet ever assembled under one flag, manned by a personnel in which every sailor and officer is true to type, and commanded by a combination of brains, skill, and dash. Carson, Jellicoe, and Beatty, with such resources, ought to prove themselves unbeatable.

The unknown quantity is whether the enemy has stolen a march on the old Government, which delayed while every shipyard in Germany worked ceaselessly. At the present rate the U-boats are wearing down merchant tonnage faster than it is being replaced. The new Department of Shipping, under Sir Joseph Maclay, is applying itself strenuously to organizing shipbuilding. All facilities are to be used for building small cargo boats in large numbers and turning them out quickly. Parts are to be standardized, and widely scattered facilities assembled at convenient centres, thus tearing another leaf from Germany's book.

The Government is not taking the public into its confidence regarding the arming of merchantmen, which might prove a vital element in the submarine defense program. Here England comes up against America, as Germany does in respect to sinking at sight. If England can arm forward and abeam as well as aft, she can in time enable each merchantman to meet the attacking submarine on equal fighting terms, thus giving her a strength of four to one, counting her merchant fleet at 4,000 and conceding the German maximum of 1,000 submarines.

Similarly, if Germany could turn loose her undersea fleet without bothering about sea law as interpreted by the United States, and with the bare purpose of sinking every ship bound for an English port, she might reduce England by starvation.

The British public is slow to take alarm, but it is in the air that the last desperate stroke is about to fall. Aside from the effect on the war and the consequences to the human stomach, both of which might be serious, there is a dramatic interest in the challenge to the Briton in his own particular aqueous element, and it is worthy of remark that in the third year of the war it is on sea rather than on land that Germany is putting forth her offensive.

The Government stood its first test last week, when the Labor Party, in convention at Manchester, proclaimed its adhesion by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Asquith was supposed to have a sort of proprietorship in this field; but a year ago his Government was indorsed by a vote of five to one, whereas Lloyd George had six to one last week.

The action of the convention was significant in view of the prophecies of labor's insubordination. Much credit is due to the representatives of labor in the Cabinet—Henderson, Wardle, and Hodge—who have thus vindicated the Prime Minister's judgment of men. These three made an open and bold fight before the convention at Manchester, with the result that the opposition, led by Philip Snowden and Ramsay Macdonald, was snowed under. With labor formally committed and undoubtedly sympathetic, the present Government has surmounted the first menace to its stability from within. While the labor people were not modest in claiming what they wanted during and after the war, the Manchester Convention recommended its self-seeking by its breadth of view as well as its patriotism, and has left a comparatively good impression.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order to-day.—Advt.

MASEFIELD DEFENDS OUR NEUTRALITY

Poet Tells What Americans Have Done and Are Doing for Cause of Allies.

GIVE BLOOD, FUNDS, SERVICE

Asks If Britain Would Fight Should South America Defy Monroe Doctrine and Devastate Colombia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 29.—John Masefield in a letter to The Daily Chronicle supporting the plea for an Anglo-American Entente made in a series of articles published in that paper, gives an account of what America has done and is doing in the cause of the Allies. He says:

"It is sometimes said, especially by Americans in the belligerent countries, that America should have entered the war upon the side of the Allies, but this course, though it may seem natural to many here now in favor of war, must seem less obvious four, five, or even six thousand miles away across an ocean and a continent. At those great distances from any part of the war the mind of a nation as a whole cannot grasp war, and the passion of a nation as a whole cannot be roused by it. Besides this, the tradition of the nation, always a strong thing in a young community, is against all entanglement in European affairs.

"But though America has not entered the war, [and should we enter a war if, say, united South America suddenly ignored the Monroe Doctrine, tore up all existing treaties, and overwhelmed Colombia with fire and rape?] the most thoughtful and feeling of her people have helped our cause with persistent largeness of generous effort."

What Americans Have Done.

He then mentions American relief work in Belgium and Serbia, and the efforts on behalf of British prisoners of war, and points out that some thousands of Americans are serving in Canadian regiments, while others have enlisted in the British Army and many have joined the French Foreign Legion, among them the poet, Alan Seeger, who has since given his life for France.

"Ever since the war began," he says, "some hundreds of the finest young men in America, the very pick and flower of the graduates and undergraduates of the universities, have been serving under fire with the French Armies in the field service sections of the American Ambulance, a devoted service, in which two of their number have been killed, many maimed, and many decorated. The courage and devotion of these young men are praised repeatedly in French Army and divisional orders. Very nearly half the members of their company have won either the Military Medal or the Cross of War."

Masefield also dwells on the American hospital work, such as the American Ambulance, on military hospital, in the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly, to which many of the most famous American surgeons have given their services and done notable work there; the hospitals maintained by American women at Versailles, Limoges, Valéry-en-Caux, Passy-par-Veron, Nice, and near Compiegne. The English Hospital at Ris-Orangis has a most noteworthy American surgical staff. In this country Americans founded, and now support, three military hospitals. He goes on:

"There are now in France many other expressions of American sympathy for the cause of the Allies. There are in Paris alone seven distributing centres for gifts of goods, comforts and hospital equipment which reach France from America daily.

"Among other charitable works begun and maintained in France by Americans since the beginning of the war are some private workshops where poor women may earn a living by sewing, some church schools and orphanages for destitute children, a big depot for the issue of clothing to refugees, an association for rebuilding in devastated districts, a society for supplying delicacies to the wounded, a society for providing French soldiers with 'marraines,' (godmothers,) and an excellent studio or workshop imagined, planned, and conducted for the benefit of lads for the invention and manufacture of a supply of surgical apparatus for the extension and flexion of wounded limbs. All this," concludes Masefield, "makes a fair record for a neutral country."

Herbert Ward Urges Publicity.

Herbert Ward, who secured much American money for the French Red Cross, touches upon the same subject in a letter he addressed to The London Times. "The generosity of individual Americans will always remain one of the features of the war," he says. This letter, which is written in support of Henry Arthur Jones's protest, is part of a vigorous British publicity campaign in America, reads:

"It is to be hoped that Henry Arthur Jones's straightforward words upon the subject of American opinion will call attention to our persistent neglect and failure to present our case to the American people. In the early part of last year I spent three months between New York and California. My mission, speaking on behalf of the French war sufferers, brought me in touch with all classes and so my impressions may be of value. From East to West I met with the same complaint, that newspapers were filled with German versions of war events while the Allies' efforts were minimized and quite inadequately presented. Several newspaper proprietors complained to me how impossible it was to obtain authentic allied matter for their papers.

"As a result of my personal observations, I would affirm in plain speech that Americans are more deeply concerned in the true principles for which we are fighting than ony one of us here could infer from reading President Wilson's notes and speeches. We should allow for the discrepancy which exists between American public opinion and American politics. I confess nothing surprised me more in America than to find such intense devotion to our cause, such understanding accompanied by such unbounded generosity. I found this at once in New York, but was told not to expect too much from Chicago and the Far West. I found the contrary was the case, for as I traveled westward the interest and practical sympathy were equally great.

"The generosity of individual Americans will always remain one of the features of the war. We hear but little of the vast sums of money and of the enormous quantity of materials given by Americans to help the allied sufferers. If we knew more of the genuine American opinion, and if Americans, instead of being supplied with crippled news, could but receive true and full accounts of our gigantic efforts it would be of lasting benefit to the spirit and traditions of both the English-speaking nations."

RUMANIAN TRAIN DISASTER.

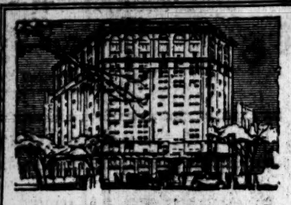
100 Men of High Rank Killed, According to a Berlin Story.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, Jan. 28.)—More than 100 Rumanians of high rank lost their lives in a train wreck near the Rumanian station of Tahura, according to a dispatch said by the Overseas News Agency to have been printed in the Russky Slovo.

The locomotive of a train carrying the Rumanians to Russia jumped the track, and the cars took fire.

It is reported from the same source that 40,000 Rumanian refugees have already settled in the Russian province of Poltava and that a large number of others continue to arrive. Among the prominent Rumanians said to have arrived in Russia are G. Cantacuzene, Minister of Justice; M. Constantinesco, Minister of the Interior, and Take Jonescu, Minister without portfolio.

The Rumanian Senate and the Rumanian National Bank are reported to have been transferred from Jassy to Kherson.



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It is the center of the up-town wholesale district. That is another good reason.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

THINKS WILSON HOPES TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Foreign Minister of France, Attributes Speech to Ambition

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Gabriel Hanotaux, one time Foreign Minister and President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Art Relations, has an article in The Figaro in which, after attributing President Wilson's recent speech in the Senate to an ambition to be a mediator between the belligerents and his insistence on an early peace in order to satisfy that ambition, he says:

"The Central Powers also want a prompt peace—an immediate peace. Thus an 'American peace' in its present character would more or less be a 'German peace,' whatever may be the principles and intentions that may dictate its character in the future. That is why I say that the greatest danger for the Entente Powers and for the world would be the opening of negotiations of any kind prior to the conclusion of an armistice. An armistice first—an armistice with all the necessary pledges—that is the A B C of substantial pacification.

"When the Central Powers really want to negotiate they will come face to face with the Entente Allied Governments, and the latter will examine not peace conditions but conditions for the suspension of arms. These points once established and the conditions of an armistice not only determined but executed, it will be possible to talk, and the hour of the neutrals and that of a peace congress will come immediately afterward. There is nothing to be done beforehand; no green cloth-covered table while blood continues to flow."

ROME LEANS MORE TO WILSON.

Finds Agreement With His Views of Guaranteeing Racial Rights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 28.—As time passes public opinion leans much more to President Wilson's program for the settlement of the European situation after the war. It is remarked that this is the fifth war Italy has fought against Austria for the triumph of those principles of nationality which are regarded as the essence of Wilson's proposals. A mere glance at the map, Italians say, shows that the thrusting of the Trentino, nike a wedge, into the very heart of the Lombardo-Venetian province is an intolerable menace to a free nation, while Trieste for five centuries has been victoriously fighting any Austrian attempt to destroy the Italian character of her inhabitants, and Dalmatia is still heroically struggling for the preservation of her Latin civilization and the glorious traditions of the Venetian Empire.

All those who express an opinion on the subject here agree that the President was right in saying it would be impossible to conclude a just and durable peace until these questions had been settled according to racial rights.

NEW BRITISH KUT OFFENSIVE

Troops That Retake Trenches Find 400 Dead Turks in Them.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—British troops last Friday resumed their offensive against the Turkish positions near Kut-el-Amara on the Irak front, and recaptured trenches which the Ottoman troops had occupied on the previous day, says an official statement issued tonight by the British Press Bureau. Four hundred Turkish corpses were found in the positions. Two violent Turkish counter-attacks broke down under British fire. The text of the statement reads:

During Thursday night the enemy renewed attempts to recapture lost ground, but was repulsed with severe losses. Early Friday we resumed the offensive. Under cover of an intense bombardment we assaulted and recaptured the trenches which the Turks had occupied by Thursday's counter-attack.

On Friday afternoon the enemy launched two violent counter-attacks. Both were completely broken by our artillery and machine gun fire with the severest losses.

In the trenches captured by one of our brigades, which suffered only 200 casualties, we found 400 Turkish corpses. We are now consolidating our gains.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued on Friday by the Turkish War Department tells of an aerial battle near Kut-el-Amara. It says:

In the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara, (Irak front,) Noncommissioned Officer Jopp, after a strenuous aerial engagement on Jan. 24, succeeded in shooting down a hostile machine. Another enemy airplane was forced to land, and a third machine, which escaped, is believed to have been hit.

ARCHPRIEST'S HEROIC DEATH

Hit While Blessing Troops Under Fire, He Continued Ministrations.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28, (British Admiralty by Wireless Press.)—Army Headquarters today made public the following account of the heroic death of an army division chaplain on the Russian front:

On Jan. 19, the Day of Epiphany, in the region of Labuzy on the River Shara, southeast of Baranovichi, the chaplain of one of our divisions, Archpriest Father Kholmogorov, with a cross and holy water, made a tour of our front line trenches blessing the troops. Although under artillery and trench mortar fire of the enemy the priest did not hesitate in his ministrations, and both he and a priest, a private, accompanying him, were mortally wounded, the latter dying an hour later.

When ambulance men arrived Father Kholmogorov refused to have his wounds dressed, requesting the surgeons first to attend to the private. Disregarding his heavy loss of blood he pronounced his blessing on the dying soldier lying near him, and only when the private was carried away did the priest allow himself to be attended to. In the evening of the same day Father Kholmogorov passed away in the dressing station of the division.

BERLIN SEES PATRIOTIC PLAY

Gerard Among Those at Production of "German Hammersmith."

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The German Hammersmith," a patriotic theatrical production for the benefit of the German relief fund, was produced today for the first time, and, according to the Overseas News Agency, was a great success.

Crown Princess Frederick William and other royal Princesses, James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador; the Ministers of Denmark, Cuba, and Peru, and many persons prominent in politics and the arts attended the performance. Ten thousand marks was paid by a patron for one of the boxes.

WANTED HOOVER TO BE A BRITON

But Even the Prospect of a Title Couldn't Sap His Americanism.

MONS VETERAN'S NEW JOB

Crippled Private of the Coldstreams, Now Premier's Doorman, Tells His Story.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—By tomorrow's ship Herbert C. Hoover will go to America in connection with the work of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, of which he is the head. Mr. Hoover has thrown himself so completely into this work that none of his devoted assistants would begrudge him any credit that might come to him. In fact, they all unite in attributing the success to him. He is "the horse and the wagon and the dog under the wagon."

I think it is $200,000,000 altogether that has been raised for Belgium by the activities headed by Mr. Hoover. In a way, no other man outside official life has carried such a load. He has unhesitatingly sacrificed his private interests, which are very large. He has had the satisfaction, if he counts it so, of standing in the middle of the belligerents and dealing with them all. His fight has been on internal lines with a vengeance. One week his business has been with the Kaiser, his Generals and Ministers; the next with the French Government, and the next with the British Prime Minister. He will have material for many an interesting volume, if he should turn author after the war.

Mr. Hoover's abilities have excited the greatest admiration in the highest circles. They have wanted him very much to become an English citizen, and I don't think that I exaggerate when I say that the House of Lords would not have been beyond his reach if he had consented to change his allegiance. But through all these years of residence in London he has kept his Americanism fresh, and nothing would induce him to give up his native country. And as Mrs. Hoover feels the same way, they have lived their life and done their work in London, but as Americans, and will continue to do so.

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Even among those who opposed Mr. Asquith's rule most strongly there is regret that his retirement is not accompanied by a reward suited to his service and the conditions of his life. One way and another he sacrifices an income totaling nearly £8,000 by his retirement. His private resources are very slender. One of his subordinates, Lord Buckmaster, who is still a young man, and who enjoyed while Lord Chancellorship only a few months, enjoys an anual pension of £1,200, while a brilliant Prime Minister, after more than eight years' service, finds himself in his old age without adequate resources.

***

The appointment of John W. Garrett to be Minister at The Hague has been well received in diplomatic circles in Europe. He has been more or less wanted at Paris, when looking after German interests was more a matter of energy than diplomacy. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are very popular. The latter was Miss Alice Warder of Washington. She is a sister of Mrs. Ralph Ellis of Catskill, N. Y. Mr. Garrett is counted a Republican, but as a fact he was in the way of being a Democrat until Bryan's nomination in 1896. He has been so interested and so busy in diplomacy that he has not had a chance to place himself in his party relationship. He is young, broad-minded, versatile, and skilled in diplomacy. He should make a fine record for the Wilson Administration, which would no doubt gratify the President very much. Both John Garrett and his brother, Robert Garrett, who is a Trustee, were friends and supporters of Mr. Wilson throughout his Princeton fight.

***

At the entrance of 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister has his headquarters, I found a new doorman the other day. While waiting my turn, I asked him a few questions and learned his story.

It was precisely what it ought to have been for a Lloyd George appointee. He was freshly recovered from a shrapnel wound that had smashed his left thigh at La Bassée fourteen months ago. He had got well, but that left was not much of a leg, and never would be. Otherwise he was a pretty soldier, about six feet, spare and straight as an Indian.

My wait was a long one that day, and I heard his whole story. It interested me so much that I was glad of the wait. I had always wanted to have a close view of a private in one of the crack regiments, to see just what material the Guards are made of. Here I found him—a Tommy of the Coldstream Guards. He was about 30, with a slight blonde mustache. His hands were large, and I noticed that he wore a plain gold wedding ring. He enlisted in 1907, had served seven years, and was within four days of completing service in the regular army when the war came. He went with the first lot on Aug. 4 and made straight for Mons. There were British regulars, the best soldiers ever turned out. There were about 200,000 of them, all told, and they marched straight into hell without turning a lash.

I asked Mr. George's doorman how far he went on the retreat. "To the bottom," he said. He couldn't be sure, but he thought it was four days from Mons to Meaux. It was pretty fast going, he knew that. What were his feelings? Principally wonder that they weren't turned around for a smack at the enemy. Wasn't he relieved when the retreat stopped, and the advance began? No, for he and other Tommies in his part didn't know it for a day or two. There was so much confusion they thought they were still retreating.

This man had the six months' experience that will stand out in the history of battles for all time. He didn't know it. There wasn't the slightest conscious heroism, no halo, no martyrdom; just a North Country boy taken from the plow, put under discipline, trained to arms, and looking death in the face as a matter of course. He said that in the three Coldstream battalions there had been 8,600 men to start with. In six months the casualties footed up 8,000. Vacancies, of course, were being filled as men could be provided to replace the fallen. One of the battalions had gone into the retreat from Mons 1,300 strong and came out with 73.

I will introduce you to this modest hero, so that you may know him by name in case you should be coming to 10 Downing Street. Oldham—don't call him Mister, or you will puzzle him. Long may he live and prosper and have Lloyd George for his master!

***

The shortage of taxis is becoming daily more serious. One of the attractions of London and Paris has always been that one could always half a taxi and that fares were so cheap. New York is now almost on a level with London for taxi convenience.

I have been enjoying the London fogs when not in bed with influenza—"flue," as it is affectionately called here. The fogs are fully up to representation. It is a pleasure to see with your own eyes what you've read about all your life. One feature of the fogs entirely unromantic is their invasion of the inside of the house. There have been days when one could hardly see across the room.

One of the striking pieces of statistics brought out in connecton with the drink problem is the comparative cost of living in England and Germany before the war. In Germany it was £22 per capita per annum; in England it stood at £42. The statisticians figure that on the German basis England would save £900,000,000. Add the normal savings per annum in England, which are £400,000,000, and you have a grand total of £1,300,000,000, or precisely the cost of the war.

FRENCH WIN ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF VERDUN

Capture Important Booty in German Trenches Near Les Eparges —British Make Many Raids.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—French troops yesterday evening launched a successful attack against the German positions between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench, on the northern side of the St. Mihiel salient, according to the official French statement issued this afternoon. Numerous German dead were found by the French in the Teuton trenches, and important booty was captured.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was hand grenade engagements near the eastern slope of Hill 304.

The statement follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse there were hand grenade engagements near the eastern slope of Hill 304.

On the right bank of the river we effected a coup de main last evening between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench, which was completely successful. We found numerous corpses in the enemy trenches and seized important booty.

In Lorraine there were artillery duels in the secter of the Forest of Bezange.

In the region of Mouiainville a German airplane was brought to earth by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

The official statement from headquarters tonight reads:

The usual cannonade occurred along the whole front, particularly lively in the regions of Verdun and Alsace.

The Belgian communication says:

Spirited artillery actions took place, especially in the direction of Ramscapelle, Dixmude, and Het Sas. In the sector of Het Sas there was violent bomb fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The official communication from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

We entered the enemy's trenches northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast at daybreak again this morning. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy through the bombing of dugouts, and several prisoners were taken.

Another successful raid was carried out early this morning northeast of Festubert and additional prisoners were captured, including one officer. Our party returned without loss. An enemy attempt against one of our posts east of Fauquissart, after an intense bombardment, was driven off.

There was some artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Lens, and the Ypres sector. We operated a number of successful bombardments.

Four German airplanes were destroyed yesterday in air combats; three fell inside our lines. Another hostile machine was driven down damaged.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—After strong artillery preparation, says the official statement issued today by the headquarters of the German General Staff, English forces yesterday succeeded in occupying a small section of the most advanced line of the Teuton positions defended by troops under Crown Prince Rupprecht southwest of Le Transloy, in the region north of the River Somme. The official announcement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—After a strong artillery fire English detachments succeeded in occupying a small section of our most advanced line southwest of Le Transloy and north of the River Somme.

In the other sectors of this front the day was quiet except for a temporary increase of artillery fire in limited sectors and isolated advance guard engagements.

A supplementary statement issued this evening says:

On the west bank of the Meuse several French attacks against Height 304 failed.

TELLS OF VISIT TO SOMME.

Canadian General Says Troops Are Eager to Continue the War.

Brig. Gen. James Mason of the Canadian forces, who returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis from a four months' visit in England and France on a special mission, said he heard no talk of peace in any of the cities he had visited or among the troops on the Somme.

"When I left the front ten days ago," the General continued, "the Canadian troops were in the very best of health and spirits. After a week spent in the trenches they are covered with mud from head to foot. The men are all contented to carry on the war to the end.

"The Germans dropped a number of gas bombs in a small town at the back of the lines where I was stopping and killed many of the civilian inhabitants, but did not injure any of the soldiers.

"The Canadian officers, who were resting at the rear in villages on Christmas Day, dressed Christmas trees for the little French children, who danced round them in joy, entirely oblivious to the thunder of the guns which was shaking the ground beneath their little feet."

Turks Plan a Central University.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Ottoman Minister of Instruction, according to Turkish advices received by the Overseas News Agency, has decided to construct a central university building in Constantinople. Up to the present the various faculties of the university have been housed in different parts of the capital.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Some cigarettes will lower their quality to hold their price—Naturals would rather increase the price a trifle to hold their quality.

For a Quarter of a Century Made in the Schinasi Way:— the Quality Way.

15 cts

BELGIUM APPEALS FOR 120,000 EXILES

Through Its Minister Here It Disputes Germany's Explanations, Calling Them False.

SAYS IT IS SLAVERY

Charges That Foe Invented Conditions Deliberately in Order to Justify the Deportation of Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Emmanuel Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States, tonight issued a statement, with the full approval of his Government, in rejoinder to the German Government's contention that the deportation of Belgians into Germany for forced labor is a social necessity growing out of the great number of unemployed Belgians and that this situation had been caused by the British blockade.

Mr. Havenith asserts that this statement on the part of the German Government is "false" and then presents the case from the standpoint of the Belgian Government which challenges as "absolutely erroneous assertions," many of the statements made in the German Government's note of Dec. 13 last, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 24, in reply to the American Government's protest against Belgian deportations.

This is the note in which the German Government, after defending its Belgian deportation policy, said that if the United States Government attached much importance to the matter, a member of the American Embassy in Berlin would be permitted to make a personal visit to the places where Belgians were employed by the German Government. This invitation has been accepted by the United States which directed Ambassador Gerard to make arrangements for a member of our Berlin Embassy to personally investigate the conditions under which Belgians are being employed in German works.

Mr. Havenith, after asserting that the Belgian Government has information that more than 120,000 Belgians have been deported into Germany for forced labor, and characterizing the German deportation plan as not only violative of international law, but also as marking "a return to an institution which has been definitely suppressed by civilized nations"—the institution of slavery—charges that Germany deliberately reduced a large part of the Belgian population to idleness and made that a pretext for their deportation into Germany, in order to liberate in this way an equal number of German workmen, who would rejoin the German army in the field. This plan was conceived a long time in advance, as one may see by reading the official orders of the German Government."

After quoting orders to bear out its contention, the statement says:

"Today it is no longer a question of forced labor in Belgium, but in Germany, and for the benefit of the Germans.

"Today it is no longer a question only of the deportation of the unemployed. According to information received by the Government of the King employed and unemployed—all those whom the German Government thinks that it can utilize—are deported into Germany.

"The number of those unfortunates is today more than 120,000.

"Thus, again, Germany, after having created a situation, makes of it a pretext for the justification of her illegal actions, for these actions are illegal, whatever may have been the cause which created the situation. The German note handed to the Government of the United States declares:

"'These ordinances provided for the compulsory removal of workers to places of work only in those cases in which the unemployed person refuses, without satisfactory reason, to perform work of which he is capable and for which he is offered adequate remuneration; every reason for refusal based on international law is regarded as satisfactory. A laborer cannot, therefore, be forced to participate in work of a military character.'

"This false statement is the strongest condemnation of the German system of deportation. What higher motive, based upon international law, could exist than the refusal of a Belgian citizen to go and work in Germany when he knows that this work will liberate a German workman, who will rejoin the enemy army and fight against his brothers?"

The statement lauds the patriotism of the Belgian workmen, few of whom have "succumbed to German temptation," and, continuing, says:

"These unfortunate workmen are being deported into Germany, where they are employed on work of a military or semi-military nature, such as in limekilns and cement plants, when they are sent near the firing line. However that may be, their presence in Germany liberates German workmen who go to rejoin the army in the field; it is, therefore, a violation of international law in spirit and in letter.

"It is a return to an institution which has been definitely suppressed by civilized nations. The United States especially, in order to assure the abolition of this institution, did not hesitate to give its utmost resources and to sacrifice the blood of its noblest sons; the greatest among these, Lincoln, died a martyr to this cause and his name is forever linked with this victory of humanity over the darkness of the past.

"Today a nation which calls itself civilized wishes to reintroduce this abomination in the twentieth century. A fact more grave, if it is possible that anything could be more grave, is that when it tries to justify her re-establishment of the institutions upon the principles of international law—this code of civilization which the peoples of the earth have drawn up by common accord in order to open to humanity the path of progress.

"If this theory should be accepted it would mean the shipwreck of all the acquisitions, of all the progress that civilization has made during these recent centuries, for it would be an admission that all the efforts made in the past for the advancement and progress of humanity, and which are set forth in the various treaties and conventions, could be used as justification for the re-establishment of the most hideous evil from which humanity has suffered."

CITE AMERICANS FOR VALOR.

French Army Orders Mention Conquest and Iselin, Ambulance Men.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the French Army orders just issued by General Blondin the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth mentions of the American ambulance field service concerned Robert Folger Westcoat Conquest of Philadelphia, a University of Pennsylvania man, and Henry Iselin of Genets, Department of Manche, France.

Both citations set forth the particularly appreciable service rendered by Conquest and Iselin on the night of Dec. 28, while under intense bombardment at the most advanced relief posts. Conquest was wounded in the face while going in broad daylight to fetch two wounded officers of a battery that was under heavy fire. Iselin is credited in the citation with carrying to the rear on his back account a great number of wounded men on Dec. 28 and 29.

The main section of the American field ambulances will soon go to the front, and the field service announces that during February 100 more drivers and 150 cars will arrive. The new cars do not include the 300 now in the field or those on the way or being constructed.

WANTS TO INVADE ALSACE.

Italian General Urges a United Attack There or Against Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 28.—"The Entente must act without losing an instant," says Deputy Marazzi, who is a General who has done excellent work at the front. He urges the adoption of a concerted practical plan, either aiming at the dismemberment of Austria by attacking her simultaneously from the Carso, the Balkans, and Galicia, or making an irresistible drive with 1,000,000 men into Alsace-Lorraine.

In the first case, he says, Italy's right wing should be supported by a British fleet in the Gulf of Trieste, following the method employed in the North Sea and the English Channel when the Germans threatened Calais. In the second, Italy should assist in the attack against Germany. He recalls the fact that a clause of the Triple Alliance agreement foresaw the necessity of a large part of the Italian Army fighting to aid the Germans on the right bank of the Rhine, and now says that it should fight on the left. But what he insists upon as essential is unity in the direction of the allied campaigns.

SUBMARINE CREW SAVED.

Norwegian Craft Rescues Thirty-four Germans—Not to be Interned.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The crew of thirty-four men from a German submarine, which foundered off the Norwegian coast, was landed yesterday near Hammerfest, Norway, by a Norwegian motorboat, according to the announcement of the Norwegian Minister of Marine, transmitted by the Reuter correspondent at Christiania. As the Germans were transported on a neutral vessel they will be liberated.

Acquire a Knowledge of **FRENCH**

Professor Adolphe Cohn, Honorary President, Alliance Francaise of America, and recently head of the French Dept. in Columbia University, will conduct French classes in THE RHODES SCHOOL, 1 TO 14 W. 125TH ST., every morning, 9 to 10:30. Fee for course until June 15th, $45. Registration closes February 5.

THE BLACK HUNDRED IN MILYUKOV PLOT

Journalist Member Tells of His Part in Scheme to Murder Russian Liberal Leader.

CONFESSED BEFORE CRIME

House Occupied Opposite the Victim's Residence—"Easy to Shoot" from There.

Further details are gradually reaching this country from Russia concerning the plot to kill Paul Milyukov, the leader of Russian democracy, who in a historic speech in the Duma exposed the schemes of ex-Premier Stürmer for a separate peace with Germany.

The assassination of Milyukov, it appears, was planned by the organization known as the Black Hundred, the reactionary body which has for years been an instrument of political crimes in Russia. The man chosen, however, confessed the part he was to play before the crime was committed and the publication of the confession warned Milyukov, who is now said to have escaped from the country. The Black Hundred, is also known as the Union of the Russian People.

The Russkoye Slovo, a Russian paper printed in New York the following details of the Milyukov plot, as published in the Journal of Journals:

"A fellow journalist who writes for the Russian Banner under the pseudonym of Sergius Prokhojy, came to me with a request that I print in my paper an article written by him, The Confession of a Member of the Black Hundred. As the matter was explained in his own words, he was prompted to write the confession to quit the Union of the Russian People and to retire from the Russian Banner by an order given to him a few days ago by one of the heads of the Union to kill Paul Nicholaievich Milyukov.

"'I do not wish to execute such an order, and refuse I cannot,' he said, 'for in the Union such a thing would not be forgiven. I am telling you the whole truth, which I am ready to prove, and you may print the matter when and where you choose.'

"In view of the importance of the disclosure made by my confrere of The Banner, I thought it well to call in to be present during the conversation some gentlemen who happened at the time to be in the office, A. I. Kuprin, publisher of The New Journal for All and of The Whip; N. I. Dobrolinsky, and others. In the presence of all these Sergius Prokhojv told what had been paid to him for the assassination of M. Milyukov of the Duma; he drew a plan of the lodgings of M. Milyukov, opposite to which there had been established a resort of the union from which it would be easy to shoot. I asked him to present some proofs that the order actually had been given by the heads of the Union.

"'What possible proofs are there?' he asked. 'They gave the order privately by word of mouth. But if you need proofs, my connection with the union and my long labors in its organization as well as my years of work for the Russian Banner ought to suffice.'

"Prokhojy laid before me proofs of his identity. All these communications, prepared in detail and written out for publication in The Journal of Journals, Prokhojy gave his assent to have made known even to the public prosecutor.

Report of Milyukov's Death Denied.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to the latest reports from Russia," says the Overseas News Agency, "rumors from French sources of the assassination of Professor Paul Milyukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, are unfounded. Professor Milyukov left Petrograd in great haste, spending the last night in the British Embassy, where he had taken refuge."

REACH TREATY AGREEMENT.

Hungary and Austria, Tisza Announces, Preserve Separate Rights.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—According to a Budapest telegram Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replying to a question in the Hungarian Parliament, said that an agreement had been reached between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments guaranteeing each Government the right to give notice of the termination of commercial treaties of the monarchy.

This right regarding a commercial treaty with Germany, which terminated at the end of Dec. 12, had not been used, he explained. He further asserted that in the course of 1917 a final provisional agreement between Austria and Hungary would be concluded, and therefore, he said, there was still time to give notice of the termination of commercial treaties with foreign countries.

SELLS YACHT TO RUSSIA.

Jackling's Cyprus, Now Here, to be a Scout Cruiser.

SAN FRANCSCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Colonel D. G. Jackling has sold his yacht Cyprus to the Russian Government for $650,000, and a contract has been awarded to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to convert the yacht into a scout cruiser, at an expense of $90,000. The yacht is in New York.

The Cyprus was built in Seattle a few years ago. It is equipped with engines which develop 3,500 horse power and is 267 feet long.

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LONDON'S EXPLOSION WAS AT SILVERTOWN

Passengers Here Say 69 Persons Were Killed in Destruction of Munitions Plant.

Passengers arriving here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis said that the munitions plant explosion on Jan. 19 which rocked London and killed sixty-nine persons, occurred at Silvertown, Essex, seven miles from Bow Church, on the Great Eastern Railway, and half a mile from North Woolwich on the Thames. Woolwich Arsenal, where the Zeppelins dropped a bomb last September and blew to pieces the factory in which ammunition carts were being made, is on the opposite side of the Thames.

John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., a cousin of the President, said he was at dinner in the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, with Henry Thornton, the General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, when the explosion occurred, about 6:50 o'clock. Mr. Thornton started telegraphing over the company's wires to all stations within fifty miles of London, and in a few minutes discovered that the Silvertown plant had blown up.

D. L. Wadsworth of Cleveland, Ohio, said he was dining at the Savoy Hotel when the explosion blew out the windows. In his opinion, the shock was not so great as that of the Black Tom explosion in New Jersey, which he had heard in New York. W. F. Dewey said he was in a taxicab in Pall Mall and was almost overturned by the shock. He was told next day that the munitions plant had been used formerly by the Silvertown Auto Cord Tire Company. There were cable factories and several machine shops in the vicinity, he said.

BRITAIN CUTS DOWN MUNITIONS SUPPLY

Overproduction of Guns and Shells Causes Resumption of Old Industries.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 2,225,000

Neville Chamberlain Giving Attention to Increasing Export Trade in Metals.

LONDON, Jan. 17, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The high-water mark has now been reached and passed in making British guns, shells, and all kinds of ammunition for the allied armies. This fact now presents the large problem of diverting this production into new and useful channels, by which England will again supply the outside world with goods, thus diminishing the steady outflow of gold and checking the decline in the British exchange rate.

At the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade inquiries by The Associated Press brought out some interesting facts on the maximum point reached in gun and shell production, and the need now of turning to more useful lines of domestic production and exports. At the Ministry of Munitions these facts were given out:

There are now 4,623 private factories and works, ordinarily employed in various useful kinds of metal production, which have been taken over by the Government and are now "controlled" works. These are in addition to the regular Government factories. There are 2,225,000 employes working in these "controlled" and Government factories, making exclusively guns and shells.

This enormous production has now reached a point where the equipment of the army is approximately complete in some of the main lines, such as light fieldpieces, so that the manufacture of eighteen-pounder guns has had to be slackened in the last few weeks instead of further increased. The establishment of pieces of the 4.5 calibre is also practically complete. In trench mortar ammunition and grenades also the production has been so developed that any further increase seems unnecessary.

The number of "controlled" factories making the one article of munitions is more than half of all the factories usually employed in metal industry, making all kinds of iron and steel goods from a nail up to steel beams, steel rails, and all kinds of machinery, as well as the infinite variety of small metal goods usually exported by England.

The number of people employed in this one industry of gun and shell making is a large percentage of the total British working population. The entire membership of all the trades unions last year was about 5,000,000, while those now working in gun and shell making is 2,250,000, or almost half of the full trade union strength, which includes about half of all the wage-earners. Before the war there were about 50,000 unionist workers in all the various metal trades, which is only one-fourth the number of those now employed in the single industry of making guns and shells.

The extent to which this gun and shell output has grown is shown by the figures given at the Ministry of Munitions. The comparison is made between June, 1915, when the war had just got under way, and the production today. For every heavy howitzer produced then there are 323 produced now. For every field howitzer produced then there are 46 produced now; for every medium gun then there are 66 now. The output of sixty-pounders and six-inch guns went up eighteenfold, and has now dropped back to twelvefold, as the supply is too great. As a whole the production of guns of all calibre has increased forty-onefold on those of medium weight and twelvefold on the heavier guns. There is the same remarkable expansion in the output of all the other various types of ammunition, machine guns, explosives, &c.

About the only exception is in small arms, as the increase of regulation rifles is particularly difficult and has not much more than doubled since the war began. The shell production, however, has taken such a leap that the production for heavy guns in a single day equals the entire year's production during the first year of the war, and on projectiles for field howitzers and seventy-five-milimeter guns the weekly output now equals the whole year's output during the first year of the war. In a single week recently, from Nov. 19 to 26, the shell output was 30 per cent. greater than the entire reserve stock of ammunition held at the outbreak of the war.

It is because this high-water mark in the output of ammunition has been reached and passed that attention is now being given to gradually diverting labor to other lines so that the trade and export war may be carried on. This is the reason for the creation of a new member of the Ministry, Neville Chamberlain, as Director of Service. Mr. Chamberlain's chief duties are to divide occupations into "essentials" and "non-essentials," and to divert labor gradually from the non-essential industries turning out luxuries to the essential industries which turn out those articles on which England's great export trade is based in normal times.

At the Board of Trade the returns show that the scale is already turning favorably, and that exports are steadily increasing and the heavy trade balance against England steadily going down. Last year, as shown by the returns up to Jan. 1 last, the exports totaled £506,546,212, an increase of £121,000,000 over the previous year, or 31 per cent. Yet practically all this increase was on cotton, linen, and jute piece goods, which do not go to America in large quantities, so that the trade balance is offset chiefly in other countries than America. On practically all the articles usually sent to America the exports kept steadily dropping off last year. This is what has given point to the present movement to concentrate all attention on essential industries and take advantage of the turning point which has now been reached in the supply of ammunition.

GERARD AT CELEBRATION.

Attends Church Services in Honor of Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Divine services held at the Cathedral in Berlin on the occasion of the German Emperor's birthday were attended by James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Germany, and by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, China, Spain, Denmark, and Norway.

At a meeting in the Berlin City Hall held to celebrate the Emperor's birthday Adolf Wermuth, the Lord Mayor, spoke of the economic and social conditions which would prevail after the war had been brought to a close. The Lord Mayor is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"Places must be kept open for those who return and work must be made pleasant for them. In conjunction with the bells of peace will ring the bells of liberty for nobody's harm and for everybody's joy. Liberty means that disorder is inferior to order. Liberty opens the way for energies making for progress, and it also is capable of being concentrated in common work. Liberty is order.

"Never has the German nation been more firmly united with the Emperor than now, when he appeals to us in order to prove that the hostility of our enemies is a grave mistake, and that his pure intentions will be lasting and truthful."

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WILL REPORT SOON IN POST OFFICE INQUIRY

Important Suggestions Probable as Result of Long Investigation of New York Office.

EXPECT VACANCY BY MAR. 4

As Many as 40 Inspectors Inquiring at Once—Kansas City Chief in Charge.

The investigation of the New York City Post Office, which has been going on for nearly two months, has neared a point where a report will be sent to Washington containing important recommendations. Postmaster E. M. Morgan, who is a Republican, has held office during all of the Wilson Administration. There have been frequently recurring reports that the place was to be vacant by March 4.

When the inquiry was started in November it was said at the Post Office Department in Washington that it was an annual affair, and that no especial significance was to be attached to it. But it was noted at the time that in ordering the investigation the Postmaster General ignored Post Office Inspector Cockran of the New York district and named a committee of inspectors, headed by Chief Inspector George Sutton of the Kansas City district, to make the investigation. As the duration of the investigation grew into weeks, and the number of men engaged reached sometimes as high as forty-five, there were many rumors in Washington that there were certain officials high in Democratic circles who would like to see the office declared vacant to insure that a Democrat would get it.

There was a report yesterday that the Committee of Inspection had prepared its report and that it was in the hands of the Postmaster General and of President Wilson, but Mr. Sutton said last night at the Hotel Imperial that the report had not been completed, nor had the investigation been finished. He refused to divulge any of the results of the investigation, but said that he would make all reports to Washington.

As far as is known, Mr. Morgan has had little hand in the inquiry. Several weeks after the inquiry started he made this statement:

"I have known, of course, that investigators were at the Post Office. As far as I know they are making one of the regular investigations, but beyond that I have nothing to say."

Mr. Morgan was asked last night if he would comment upon the fact that the Inspectors had been conducting an investigation for two months and were not yet through, and was asked whether that was not a long time for a "regular annual affair." He said he had no official comment to make.

First Assistant Postmaster General Koons was asked in Washington last night if he would explain the long duration of the New York inquiry. He said that it was a continuation of the original inquiry, but would go no further in his comment.

While it has been said officially in Washington that there was no politics back of the investigation of the New York Post Office by Postmaster General Burleson, it is a matter of common knowledge that there is some hostility to Postmaster Morgan. When Mr. Burleson was asked in November who would succeed Mr. Morgan, he said that was a matter to be considered after the investigation was over. It was reported at the time that if the Inspectors found certain reports to be true, there would be a searching inquiry into the business and efficiency methods of the New York office. It was also said that the inquiry would determine whether the office had been conducted in an economical manner. Mr. Koons said at the time that there were no formal charges of any kind against the management of the New York branch.

It is recalled that in the fight over mail tubes in New York it was charged by officials of the Post Office Department that there had been in some cases undue delay in the handling of mail here. It is known that the pneumatic mail service has been one of the matters considered by the investigators.

It is also recalled that on Saturday Mr. Morgan testified before the Senate Post Office Committee in Washington in favor of the pneumatic tubes, saying he had found them efficient. Postmaster General Burleson is an open enemy of the tubes, and has been trying to get Congress to drop the appropriations for tube service ' ' cities except in the downtown section of New York City. The Postmaster General failed in the House, and is now trying to get the Senate to cut out the money for the tubes which Mr. Morgan approves.

The Postmastership of New York has been a plum toward which jealous political eyes have been turned for four years. Mr. Morgan was appointed by President Roosevelt, succeeding William R. Willcox, to whom he was assistant. The promotion of Mr. Morgan was regarded as a reward for efficiency, for there were at that time Republican politicians who wanted the place for another man.

The term of Mr. Morgan expired soon after President Wilson took office. After a long delay, in which there was much talk of the Postmastership having been placed at the disposal of Tammany Hall, and having been refused by Mr. Murphy because he didn't want to be under obligations to the Administration, it was reported on good authority that Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner of New York, was to be picked for the job. Criticism of his selection appeared from many quarters, although he was favored by Mr. Burleson and Senator O'Gorman, and his name was not sent to the Senate. Soon after the Postmastership was offered to State Senator Robert F. Wagner, Tammany's leader at Albany. He declined, but President Wilson sent his nomination to the Senate. It has not been withdrawn. Since then no move has been made by the Administration, and consequently Mr. Morgan has continued to hold office.

NEW CAPTAIN ON ST. LOUIS.

Hartley, Young American Line Commander, Praised for Handling Ship.

Captain Herbert Hartley was in command of the American liner St. Louis when she arrived yesterday from Liverpool. He had taken the place of John C. Jamison, Commodore of the fleet, who was ill of bronchitis. The new Captain has served under Captain Jamison for fifteen years, and was the first cadet to rise to command in the service of the company.

After the liner had been made fast, several of the officials went on board and congratulated the young commander on the skillful manner in which he had docked his ship.

Among the passengers was Lord Furness, Chairman of the Furness-Withy Steamship Company, who said freight congestion had eased considerably and that the Government now controlled about 80 per cent. of the shipping.

Another passenger was the Rev. Father George J. Waring, Chaplain at Governors Island, who had been to Rome to present the Pope with a monolith weighing two tons, which was a replica of the Nestorian stone in Shenshi, China, dating from the seventh century. The monolith was exhibited here in the Metropolitan Museum and was purchased from its owners by Mrs. George Leary of 1,053 Fifth Avenue, who sent it to the Pope.

The Pope gave Father Waring the apostolic blessing inscribed on white vellum for him to give to the American soldiers, and also bestowed upon him a pontifical decoration, "Pro Ecclesia et Pontificet."

35 Hurt in Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Thirty-five persons were hurt this evening when the Buffalo express, eastbound on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city at 5:30 o'clock, was derailed near Landisville. The locomotive, baggage car, three coaches, and a dining car left the track, the latter turning on its side.

Eleven of the injured were employes of the company on the dining car. These employes were brought to the Harrisburg Hospital for treatment, while the other injured continued on to their destinations. None of the passengers was seriously hurt.

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CALL POLICE TO QUELL MONKEY MURDERERS

Crazed Apes Break from Their Cages and Spread Death in an Animal Store.

CALL ON THE ZOOS FOR AID

Lieutenant Telephones for Advice as to How to Subdue Maddened Beasts in Locked Room.

When Morris Fast locked up his bird and animal store at 503 West 157th Street on Saturday night and went home to refresh himself before he entered once more on the grind of the week's labor, he left behind him a roomful of pigeons, guinea pigs, white mice, parrots, canaries, and other fauna which had lived for years in amity, finding their only pleasure in each other's company and their only relaxation in watching the antics of the goldfish who dwelt in the big bowl in the middle of the room. The only members of the happy family not wholly naturalized were Cuthbert and Leland, two Mindanao monkeys, which had been imported recently by Mr. Fast.

After Mr. Fast left the monkeys became vexed by a notion, it is supposed, which kept preying on their disordered minds, that they had been slighted intentionally, because he had forgotten to feed them. They were annoyed, too, by the night light in the back of the store, which hung just above their cage and disturbed their slumbers. And so early yesterday evening Cuthbert and Leland managed to break open the door of their cage, and then, with the supercilious birds and beasts of longer standing at their mercy, they proceeded to run amuck in true Malay fashion.

The first news of the uprising was conveyed to the authorities by an excited citizen, who ran up to Patrolman Charles Weidig in Amsterdam Avenue and told him that two wild monkeys were slaughtering other animals right and left, and that there was no telling what would happen when they exhausted the possible victims in the store and came out on the street. By this time the screeches, squeaks, squawks, and gurgles of the beasts and birds could be heard for a block in every direction, and when Weidig arrived he found some two hundred persons crowded around the front of the store and watching the maddened monkeys, who could be clearly seen in the light of the single electric bulb going methodically about the store and killing the helpless birds and white mice.

Weidig lost some time trying to find Fast, the owner of the store, but no one knew where he lived. Meanwhile the news had been telephoned to the police station and the Lieutenant on the desk called up the Central Park and Bronx Zoos for information as to how to handle the animals. But Bill Snyder, the leading authority on what to do with infuriated monkeys, was off duty last night, spending a quiet evening with his family, and attempts to reach a naturalist on Long Island proved unavailing.

Meanwhile Weidig had climbed on the shoulders of another policeman, crawled through the transom, and jumped down inside of the store. The two monkeys were somewhat sobered at the sight of him and fled toward the rear of the store, but Cuthbert had become entangled in the ruins of the goldfish bowl, under which he had crawled, and got away too late. Weidig caught him by the tail, flung him headlong into the empty cage, and set a table and a chair on the door of it to prevent the monkey's escape. Leland, meanwhile, had backed into a corner and was uttering ferocious screeches, but Weidig moved forward to the attack and the monkey's nerve failed him. Whimpering, he crawled to the policeman's feet and submitted without a struggle; once more the two natives of Mindanao were locked up in their cage.

The policemen found that a number of parrots, canary birds, and pigeons had been killed, along with white mice and goldfish.

ITALIAN KING ON FURLOUGH.

Victor Emmanuel Arrives in Rome from Front as Ordinary Soldier.

ROME, Jan. 28.—King Victor Emmanuel, profiting by his soldier's furlough of fifteen days, recently arrived in Rome. On his journey from the front the King was accompanied by a single aide de camp and traveled in an ordinary train compartment with other passengers.

While in Rome the King conferred with Premier Boselli and Foreign Minister Sonnino, and visited the munitions factories, where he chatted with the workers. The King also received Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, who presented Major Elvin R. Heiberg, the new Military Attaché accredited to the embassy.

King Victor Emmanuel entertained the Ambassador and Major Heiberg most cordially, speaking about the war situation and showing that he followed with the greatest interest President Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace.

The Italian newspapers were only permitted today to say that the King was in Rome on leave, although he arrived here Jan. 10.

ARRESTED AS HOTEL THIEF.

Slip of Paper Dropped in Baltimore Leads to Suspect Here.

Because "Elmer E. Jones" dropped a piece of paper on the floor of the lobby of the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore when he made a hurried exit last Friday night he was arrested last night at the Bristol Hotel, in Forty-ninth Street, on a charge of burglary.

Detectives Picco and Burke of the Second Branch had been watching the Bristol since Friday night. Last night a tall, well-dressed young man, wearing expensive-looking clothes, appeared and was forthwith taken to Police Headquarters, where he said he was Elmer E. Jones. He was held for the Baltimore police.

A dispatch from Baltimore last night said that on Friday night, when Captain M. P. Schermerhorn of a South American liner and his wife entered their apartment at the Belvedere they found a man going through their possessions. There was a lively fight between the Captain and the intruder, during which the intruder escaped. But he left behind his hat, overcoat, muffler, letters containing the address of Elmer E. Jones, and a piece of paper which fell to the floor. Nothing was missing from the room. The paper he dropped was a piece of stationery of the Bristol Hotel, on which was written two Baltimore telephone numbers. The Baltimore police were told by the Bristol management that Elmer E. Jones had stopped there, and the New York police were asked to pick him up.

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A modern Trust Company —who runs it?

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I

A Board of 28 Directors, all New Yorkers, among them men whose mature judgment is based notably on wide banking experience.

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MRS. BYRNE TO HAVE A FEEDING SCHEDULE

Continued from Page 1.

Review. Dr. F. A. Blossom, President of the Birth Control League of New York, said last night that the magazine would contain articles by himself, Mrs. Sanger, Havelock Ellis, Mr. Goldstein, H. G. Wells, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, and Dr. William G. Robinson. Dr. Blossom said he expected the police might try to interfere with the circulation of the publication.

Six boxes at Carnegie Hall have been bought and reserved for the Judges who sentenced Mrs. Byrne and for Assistant District Attorney Lewis of Kings and his staff. Among the boxholders will be Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Dr. Mary Halton, Miss Irene Bigelow, Mrs. George Rublee, Mrs. Lewis A. Delafield, Mrs. Augusta P. Hope, Dr. William J. Robinson, Dr. A. L. Goldwater, Mrs. William Leon Graves, Mrs. William Colt, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Dr. George Huntingdon, Mrs. Roberts Walker, Mrs. John R. Hall, and a large number of organizations.

A subcommittee of the Committee of One Hundred, devoted to women's welfare work, will go to Albany Wednesday to ask Governor Whitman to commute the sentence of Mrs. Byrne. The committee asked for a hearing last week, but the Governor could not find it convenient to receive the members. Mrs. Amos Pinchot will head the delegation.

It was also said last night that an attempt might be made today to have Mrs. Byrne released on habeas corpus, so she could attend the Carnegie Hall meeting.

WOMEN APPEAL TO MAYOR.

They Want Birth Control Law Treated as Is Sunday Closing Law.

A large number of society women and social workers, members of the Committee of One Hundred, sent yesterday an open letter to Mayor Mitchel calling his attention to his statement that the reason the Sunday saloon law was not enforced was that public sentiment was not sufficiently in support of it, and asking a conference at the City Hall to discuss the application of this principle to the law prohibiting the circulation of birth control information. The letter to the Mayor read:

"Your remarks as quoted in the afternoon papers of Jan. 25, with reference to the Sunday closing laws have impressed me very much as being equally applicable to the disseminating of information concerning birth control.

"Judge Garvan, in sentencing Mrs. Byrne for assisting in the clinic organized by her sister, Mrs. Sanger, for giving reliable information on birth control, said, as quoted in the Tuesday morning papers:

> Those who compose society, for the benefit they enjoy therefrom, assume obligations in return. One of the most sacred of these obligations is the respect for the observance of the rules of conduct laid down by the legislative branch of the Government. Disobedience to law, even if unintentional, is to be regretted; if deliberate is exceedingly serious, and if persistent may make the offender a public menace. The Court is of the opinion that the manner in which you violated the law was both deliberate and persistent. The Court cannot substitute for the solemn act of the Legislature, the opinion of the individual, however high may be the character, or praiseworthy the motive. And no one may defy the law as it exists.

"Two days later you are quoted in the afternoon papers as commenting on our Sunday closing situation as follows:

> There is no excuse for the saloons being open on Sunday in violation of the law, but the reason that they are open is the enormous difficulty of enforcing a law which is not supported by the sentiment of a vast section of our population. The attempt to create a tight and dry Sunday would mean the prostitution of the police force, a recrudesence of the grafting of former years, and the destruction of the best work of the police administration of the last three years.

"I have no thought of passing judgment as to the foregoing quotations, but I think it is only right and proper to urge upon you, that though the harm from the enforcement of the Sunday closing law may be more noticeable, it is hardly comparable to the 8,000 women's lives lost to this State during the last year alone largely because this birth control information was not available.

"It is only because of the taboo which society has enforced upon all matters connected with sex that the situation with reference to birth control is not more notorious than that as to Sunday closing, made evident by the saloons on almost every corner in many parts of the city.

"May I respectfully ask for an appointment when a committee of our Committee of One Hundred may call upon you in reference to this matter?"

The letter was signed by Mrs. Amos Pinchot, as Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and by the following:

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Mrs. Malcolm Goodridge, Mrs. Marion Cothren, Mrs. John H. Williams, Mrs. Dona Barber, Mrs. Edward Field Sanford, Jr., Mrs. William Leon Graves, Mrs. Juliet Barett Rublee, Mrs. Louis V. Bright, Mrs. Edward P. York, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. C. Gouverneur Weir, Mrs. Joseph Gilder, Mrs. F. Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, Mrs. George A. Parker, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Blanche Bates Creel, Mrs. James A. Wright, Mrs. Chauncey Marshall, Mrs. Daniel Talmage, Mrs. W. N. Kernan, Mrs. William C. DeLanoy, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. Miriam F. Scott, Mrs. Marian F. Rawson, Mrs. Max Heidleberg, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Mrs. E. F. Sanderson, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Frances Higginson Cabot, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. L. Emmet Holt, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Karl Bitter, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Miss Anne Lee, Miss Marion Deering, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, Mrs. Margaret Lane, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Anita Ashley, Mrs. Ralph Rainsford, Mrs. Le Breton, Miss Crystal Eastman, Mrs. Maitland F. Griggs, Mrs. Drenincourt Martin, Mrs. A. Russell, Dr. Helen Montague, Mrs. Henry Murdock Ward, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mrs. Maud Madison, Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. Maud Swartz, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Robert Bruere, Mrs. Stanwood Menken, and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

Amherst Alumni to Dine.

The Lord Jeffery Amherst two hundreth anniversary dinner of the Amherst College Association of New York will be held at Delmonico's this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Lord Amherst was a British soldier whose name was given to the Colonial town in Massachusetts, where the college was founded after the Revolutionary War.

WEST SIDE CONTRACT LEGAL, SAYS HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

tract with respect to certain physical changes provided for, and the payment of the expense of making such changes.

5. The protection of the city in its control of streets, avenues, ways, public wharves, parks, and places.

6. The indemnification of the city against liability by reason of the proposed work or structures.

7. The constitutionality of Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911.

8. The effect of the Act of 1911 upon inconsistent provisions of the Greater New York Charter and other statutes.

9. The effect of subsequent legislation upon the provisions of the Act of 1911.

Mr. Hughes's Opinion.

In his opinion Mr. Hughes says:

"It must be deemed to be established, that the franchise granted by the Legislature in 1846 to the Hudson River Railroad Company for the location of its railroad on streets in the City of New York was a valid franchise which could be enjoyed by the successor or successors of the immediate grantee; that it was not limited to fifty years, but was indefinite as to duration; that no authority had been given to the city to withdraw or cancel the franchise after it had once been made effective by the city's consent; that the franchise proceeded from the State, and not from the city and that whatever power of modification or regulation of the franchise was reserved to the State under its power to alter, amend, or repeal charters, lay with the Legislature, a legislative power which extended to alterations which would not substantially impair the object of the grant, or vested rights; and that the railroad company could not 'lawfully be put off the streets by the City of New York.'"

After citing the decision of the Court of Appeals in this matter, Mr. Hughes continues:

"The decision of the Court of Appeals, to which I have referred, was rendered in May, 1911, and in July, 1911, the Legislature passed the act in question (Chap. 777). Manifestly, it thus sought to exercise its powers of regulation consistently with the vested rights which had attached under the valid grant of 1846. It sought to end the menace of the continued operation of tracks upon the surface of the city's streets and avenues and to provide for the changes which would be required in order suitably to improve the railroad, its terminals, and approaches. To this end, the matter was made the subject of agreement, as to the needed changes, between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting for the city, and the railroad company. The relocation of tracks, the carrying of streets across tracks, or tracks across streets, the construction of bridges, &c., the protection of parks, and generally the regulation and improvement of the terminal facilities of the railroad are within the scope of the agreement thus authorized.

Upholds Board's Authority.

"The details are left to the sound administrative judgment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the city's representative, in making the agreement, and the question then is whether the limits of this sound discretion have been exceeded by the attempt to give to the railroad company any new powers or franchises in addition to those already possessed under its charter.

"My conclusion is that the authority granted by the State to the railroad company in its charter extends to the construction and operation of the tracks described in the proposed contract, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting on behalf of the city, is fully authorized under the act of 1911 to enter into the proposed contract with respect to these tracks.

"The authority in the Act of 1846 must be taken to include all necessary railroad yards for switching, classification, make up of trains, freight houses, engine houses, and various structures needed for station and terminal facilities. It is entirely competent for the board, in making the proposed contract, to provide for such adequate yards. This would not be in any sense an attempt to confer powers upon the railroad company, in addition to those possessed by virtue of the State grant, but would be a regulation of the exercise of the powers thus possessed for the mutual advantage of the city and of the railroad company. The extensiveness of yards must, of course, be proportioned to the traffic to be accommodated, and the extent of the property thus required for the suitable exercise of the franchise by the State is a matter within the sound discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making the agreement.

"The same principle applies to grants of water front property. So far as such property is needed for the suitable handling of terminal business, the franchises of the railroad company under its charter embrace the right to acquire it. The grant of the property needed, whether water front or other property, is not an attempt to create a new franchise."

Considering the validity of the proposed contract with respect to grants of lands, lands under water rights and easements to the railroad company, Mr. Hughes says:

Riparian Rights to City.

"In the present case, the changes in the right of way, in the location of tracks, for which the proposed contract and the grants provide, are all clearly within the limits of the discretion confided to the board by the express terms of the statute.

"With respect to the water front, I am advised that north of Seventy-second Street a considerable strip of shore property and of lands under water is to be conveyed by the railroad company to the city, so that the city may be able suitably to hold and develop the water front between Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. And with respect to this district, the proposed contract provides, in paragraph P of Section 3 of Article III. as follows:

> P. In respect to the district between the southerly line of West Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, nothing in this agreement or in the instrument in writing referred to in Article 2 hereof shall give to the railroad company any right of access to the Hudson River, except at the location of the terminal mentioned in Section 4 of Article 6 hereof, and at said location only to the extent shown on the plans and profiles of 1916; but the city hereby reserves all its rights in and to the lands and lands under water lying westerly of the proposed westerly rights of way line of the railroad company as shown in the plans and profiles of 1916 in said district.

"The terminal referred to is at the Manhattanville yard, between West 129th and West 145th Streets. Thus, under the explicit provision of the agreement, all riparian rights, except with respect to this yard, between West Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek are reserved to the city, and thus the city would obtain a greater measure of control over its waterfront in this district than it now enjoys. And, with respect to the Manhattanville yard, I am advised that the only use of the waterfront is between West 135th and West 141st Streets, and that this use is limited to a use of bulkheads for a distance of approximately 1,540 feet.

"Other waterfront properties to be leased or acquired by the railroad company are in connection with the Thirtieth Street yard and the yard between Fifty-ninth Street and Seventy-second Street. On the other hand, I am advised that under the proposed plan the city is to acquire from the railroad company certain lands under water between Seventieth and Seventy-second Streets. The need of waterfront properties in connection with the service of the terminal stations is obvious, and the matter is plainly one of sound judgment as to the extent of these requirements.

"The grants contemplated by the contract are appropriately limited, and I find not the slightest warrant for the conclusion that in making the proposed contract, in the exercise of its judgment, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be exceeding the authority conferred by the Act of 1911.

Right to Give Park Land.

"I am advised that along the Riverside Park the present right of way of the railroad company is widened and drawn in for a certain distance, and that grants accordingly are to be made by the city, while strips of westerly portions of the present right of way are to be conveyed by the railroad company to the city. I understand that the purpose is to facilitate the city in improving its park property and the waterfront. This change in the right of way and the grant of so much of the park lands as may be needed for the purpose I conceive to be within the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the making of the agreement, and the proposed contract in this respect does not, in my opinion, transcend the authority conferred."

In analyzing the protection which the contract gives to the city, in its control of streets, avenues, ways, and public places, Mr. Hughes says:

"The plans for covering the tracks through the parks, and the provisions for street crossings, all present questions of fact calling for sound judgment with respect to the advantage or advisability of particular proposals. The Legislature has confided the matter to the judgment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in my opinion the proposed contract in the matters to which I have referred, and the approval of the plans and profiles, as to these matters, is fully within the authority conferred.

"As the work of providing for the coverings or roofs over the tracks, as above stated, is for the benefit of the city, in the execution of a city purpose, that is, for the protection of its parks, it is proper for the city to contribute to the expense, and I am advised that the expense of work of this description to be done by the railroad company under the proposed contract is far greater than the excess value of the lands and interests in lands to be conveyed by the city to the railroad company over the value of those to be conveyed by the railroad company to the city. This excess, in this view, is all used for city purposes."

Provision for Damages.

Speaking of the city's liability for damages occasioned by the work, Mr. Hughes suggests that one clause be added to the contract so as to provide for liquidated damages in case the railroad does not complete the work called for in the contract within the time specified.

"I am of the opinion," he states, "that these provisions provide for indemnification to the city not only with respect to injury occasioned to persons and property, as stated, in the progress of the work, but also with respect to any damages caused to property owners by any obstruction of the easements of light, air, and access, through the construction of any structures constructed or maintained by the railroad company.

"There should be, however, a suitable clause providing for liquidated damages in the case of default by the railroad company in the performance of its promises, and particularly in the case of failure to complete the work within the times and in the manner specified."

Mr. Hughes discusses at length the constitutionality of the act of 1911, which authorized the city to enter into the proposed contract, and declares, "I conclude that the act of 1911 is constitutional."

Mr. Hardy said last night that he expected Justice Cropsey to grant his request this morning for a third postponement, because so many legal points had been raised that it was necessary for the city to have considerable time in which to prepare to meet them.

OPPOSITION DISCUSSES MR. HUGHES'S OPINION

C. L. Craig Believes the ex-Justice Overlooked an Important Court of Appeals Decision.

Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West End Association and the foremost figure among those opposed to the west side plain, said last night:

"Mr. Hughes has evidently overlooked the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Brush vs. the New Haven Railroad and the City of New York, handed down in the month of May, 1916. In that case the city made an agreement with the railroad under an enabling act which contained the identical provisions found in Section 15 of the act of 1911, and which is quoted in the opinion of Mr. Hughes.

"The agreement related to changes in grade crossings in the Bronx. The city and the railroad disregarded the Public Service Commission. Afterward, on the complaint of a property owner, the Court of Appeals held that such an agreement was illegal and that the provision relied upon by the city did not oust the Public Service Commission of jurisdiction; that the provisions of the railroad law and the Public Service Commission law were entirely consistent with the enabling act, and that no agreement could be lawfully made between the city and the railroad unless the changes in the railroad were first approved in every respect and found to be necessary by the Public Service Commission."

BEGIN A FIGHT ON BOND ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

posing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go.'

"I heartily concur in those sentiments. I trust that the President has not abandoned them and I regret that he should not have given us now the benefit of his opinion and have repeated, in accordance with law, those opinions about a bond issue."

SENATE TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS

Will Work Eleven Hours a Day Under Plan Adopted by Steering Committee

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate will begin to hold night sessions next Thursday in order to get through the legislative program by March 4 and avoid an extra session of Congress. The plan was decided upon today at a meeting of the Steering Committee. According to the new arrangement the Senate will meet every morning at 11 o'clock instead of 12, the present hour, and will work until 10 o'clock at night. Only twenty-nine legislative days remain in which to transact the necessary business.

The Steering Committee attempted to come to an understanding as to the measures which were to receive preference from the Democratic majority, but without success. The Administration program remains in the tangle in which it was left Thursday night by the Democratic caucus, which debated the availability of the various Administration measures for three hours, and ended by referring the whole question back to the Steering Committee. It was announced today that the program would not again be discussed until the Senate got through with the Indian Appropriation bill, now under consideration.

The deadlock in the committee today served to emphasize the certainty that only an extraordinary last-minute agreement could save the various measures involving new legislation which the President had urged on Congress. It is now considered likely that Congress will have difficulty in passing even the appropriation and revenue bills which are necessary for the support of the Government during the coming year. The Administration Revenue bill, which will be introduced in the House this week, is regarded as certain to involve long discussion, and the Senate has shown a tendency to haggle over details in the appropriation bills.

The assurance that was passed about quietly yesterday, that the President would not call an extra session to pass the railway program, the Webb bill to permit combinations in foreign trade, the Water Power and Land Leasing bills, the Corrupt Practices act, and the other measures he had asked for if the Appropriation and Revenue bills were disposed of, has made it practically certain that there will be no action on any of them at this session. It is possible, however, that Congress may be able to pass the Porto Rican bill at the last moment, as there is no pronounced opposition to it from any faction.

The Naval Affairs Committee will meet Tuesday to consider again the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, as Medical Director, with the rank of Rear Admiral. If the nomination is again brought before the Senate at this session the opposition to it which has developed is bound to take up much of the Senate's time in executive session, and this will further delay other business. The debate over the President's address on permanent peace guarantees, which now seems certain to arise from Republican protests, will be another factor in taking up time.

President Wilson will go to the Capitol again tomorrow afternoon to continue his conferences with the Congressional leaders to try to smooth out some of the tangles over the pending measures. It is understood that the President has not yet given up hope of getting through at least part of the program laid out by the Administration at the beginning of the session, and he plans to keep up his visits to the President's Room, adjoining the Senate, to urge agreement on the more important bills.

Kensington Greatcoat For February and March Now Reduced in Price

As an example of the many unusual opportunities offered by present clearance reductions, here is the "Kensington" greatcoat, British in effect, but minus the duty. It has been a pronounced success, selling heretofore at $35.

It is now reduced to $28.50—a coat made especially to meet the requirements of winter weather in New York.

Another is the "Regent," in many shades—the regulation English slip-on style, very popular this season and all seasons. Up to this sale they have been $30, $27.50 and $25. At present they are selling at $20.50.

Our entire stock of Winter Overcoats is now on sale at clearance reductions.

Attention is also called to the Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits now in Progress.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

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The opening of our Branch in the Fashion Beaux Arts building at Palm Beach has brought us into close touch with the actual requisites for Southern wear.

For the miss, the young man, the girl and the boy we are showing in Fifth Avenue just those things that are most in demand at Palm Beach.

For Misses:

Lightweight Sport Suits
Made of Wool or Silk Jersey Cloths, Gabardines, Pongees and Imported Tussahs

Spring Walking Suits
The new De Pinna Tailored Models

Riding Habits
of Imported Light Woolens and Linens

Spring Sport Hats
Exclusive De Pinna Models

Sweaters and Shirts
In the new, unusual styles and colors

For the Smaller Girls and Boys:

Regulation Wash Suits
The new De Pinna Models, recognized as standard—of imported Wash Fabrics, fast colors.

Middy Suits

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Beach and Jumper Suits

For Young Men:

English Sport Suits
The new Norfolk styles, with Knickerbockers or Long Trousers, in Homespuns and Lightweight Imported Woolens.

Sport Jackets

White Flannel Trousers

Southern Sport Hats & Caps

Golf Hosiery

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Topcoats for Cool Evenings

While we have every facility for making tailored sport apparel to order, we also present large and satisfactory assortments ready for service.

In "Anniped" Sport Shoes will be found everything required for Southern wear—in exactly correct lasts, leathers and weights.

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Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

LAW REVISION ASKED BY ELECTIONS BOARD

Fifteen Changes in the Existing Statutes Recommended in Appeal to Legislature.

ESTIMATE $284,000 SAVING

Publication of Suggestions Made in Advance of Annual Report Delayed by Soldier Vote.

The reduction of the annual tax burden by $300,000, the eradication of defects in the existing statute and the simplification of its operation, Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, said yesterday, are aimed at in the recommendations that the board is making for changes in the election laws. Though the annual report of the board has been delayed by waiting for returns from the vote of soldiers on the border, Mr. Boyle said that it had been thought advisable for the board to make public at this time its recommendations as to changes in the law instead of waiting to embody them in its report. The board says in its recommendations:

(1) Repeal of that part of Section 1,527 of the Charter providing for publication by the City Record of the annual registration of voters, as Section 157 of the Election law calls for the same thing to be done by the Board of Elections, and amendment of Section 157, requiring that publication by the board be made 108 hours after the close of each annual registration is all that is necessary. This would mean a saving of $14,000.

(2) Amend Section 298, so that, instead of requiring ten maps for each election district one map would suffice. This would mean a reduction of 13,000 maps, or a saving of $5,000.

(3) Amend Section 331 so that questions submitted to be answered yes or no on ballots would be included in the section at the end of the general ballot instead of being printed on a separate ballot, as at present. Estimated saving $10,000.

(4) Abolish the positions of poll and ballot clerks at primary elections, thus saving $60,000. These offices did not exist prior to the adoption of the direct primary system.

(5) Repeal Section 15, Special Enrollment of New Political Party. The cost of special enrollment in 1915 of the American Party was $3,500. In 1916 that party ceased to exist.

(6) Amend Section 513, soldier vote, canvassing war ballots. This should be simplied and the process expedited, as there seems to be no good reason why the various borough offices under the Board of Elections could not do this work. The cost of the canvass of the soldier vote in New York City recently was $33,300, or $30,000 more than it would have cost under suggested changes.

(7) Amend Section 178 of the election law so as to provide that the signature copy of the Register of Voters after the close of each day's registration shall be turned over to the commanding police officer in the precinct in which the polling place is located, to be returned to the election inspector in charge on the morning of the next registration day.

(8) Amend Section 50 of the election law so as to allow three days for filing vacancies caused by the declination of party designations instead of one day, as at present.

(9) Amend Section 153 of the election law so that an elector who, through no failure of his own, registers in the wrong election district, may, upon proper proof, have the error rectified without recourse to the courts.

(10) Amend Section 286, to extend the right of the board to recast election districts. This section as it now stands mentions the year 1916. Introduction of the words "or as soon thereafter as" [illegible] decennial reapportionment becomes effective will cure the defect. The power of the board to alter election district lines (Sec. 286), except following legislative reapportionment, among other limitations, is conditional upon the number of electors falling as low as 200 for the succeeding two years. This might be amended to permit consolidation or alteration of election districts when the number of electors in a district runs as low as 300, also without requiring that this condition continue two years. A further modification might be made in Section 286, whereby the board might consolidate small election districts in off years.

(11) Amend Section 16, re-enrollment [illegible]

(12) Amend Section 33. [illegible]

(13) [illegible]

(14) Amend Section 102 and make provision for Annual reports to the Secretary of State by all Boards of Elections throughout the State. In counties where the County Clerk acts in the same capacity reports should be filed by him concerning matters having reference to elections. At present there are no records available giving State-wide information and there is no data covering the cost of elections throughout the State. The Secretary of State should be the clearing house for all essential information regarding elections, and such information should be available to legislators and others who are interested in the subject.

(15) Amend Section 310, which requires wooden ballot boxes, and make it permissive to obtain more safe depositories for ballots—steel folding boxes, which would be convenient for storing.

The report sets forth that the Legislature should consider the facts advanced by the board relating to the operation of Section 368 of the election law concerning the mode of canvassing the vote on election night and the expense to the city of newspaper advertising. The board believes at least $100,000 could be saved on advertising.

ELECTION LAWS DEFENDED.

Citizens Union Declares It Will Fight Attempts to Emasculate Them.

R. E. McGaghen, Legislative Secretary of the Citizens Union, issued yesterday a statement that the Union would bitterly fight any effort to emasculate the present election laws. His statement follows the designation at Albany of a Senatorial committee to consider changes in the Election Law and the introduction in the Assembly of two bills proposing the return to the straight voting system.

The members of the Senate committee will receive today a letter written by Albert S. Bard, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens Union, to Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the committee, in which he has stated that no material change should be made in the present form of ballot.

The Union admits that the ballot is too long and that voters are expected to pass upon too many candidates, and it is declared that the "short ballot" reform should have accompanied the "Massachusetts ballot" in this State. But it is contended that these facts offer no ground for argument in favor of a return to the party column ballot or the introduction of any straight party voting device.

It is asserted also that the soundness of the principle of the direct control of party nominations by enrolled party members cannot be successfully assailed, and that few men in public life advocate its removal from the law. The weakness in the form of the primary now in force is recognized and the attention of the Senate committee is directed to measures which will be introduced in the Legislature next week and which will represent the views of the Citizens Union on the subject of direct nominations.

SAYS WE CURB DEMOCRACY.

Judge Hough Believes State Rights Ideas Operate as a Check.

Addressing members of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, yesterday morning, Federal Judge Charles M. Hough discussed the Constitution of the United States from the viewpoint of the layman. His subject was entitled: "What is Unconstitutionality?" But the Judge took the constitutional rather than the unconstitutional side of the theme.

More than half of the applicants for naturalization papers were unable correctly to tell how the Constitution came into the law of this country, the Judge asserted.

"So tenacious were the fathers of their local rights that they regarded a surrender of any portion thereof with dislike, to say the very least," said the Judge. "An example of the difference of temperament between the men of that time and ours is found in many letters to the editors of the local papers during the recent Presidential contest. A man, who signed a name common enough on this seaboard more than a hundred years ago, indignantly wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES that 'When a switch of 2,000 votes in one State, and perhaps fifty in another, can reverse the electoral result and deprive the winner of a 400,000 plurality of his election, there is something wrong with our system. That it can happen is an impeachment of our boasted democracy.'

"This may be perfectly true, but any man who states the problem in such a spirit of whining anger is ignorant of the system he complains of and the reason for its existence.

"The matter of Presidential election is the simplest and most radical of illustration of State rights, another name for local independence, or, if you like it better, provincial pride. It is peculiarly difficult of comprehension by the city dwellers of this country, and the larger the city the more difficult does the comprehension become.

"In New York it is peculiarly true that the sentiment of ownership in the very land you sleep on is almost unknown, and that is the essence of local feeling, provincial pride, and State rights.

"Buried very deep in our national consciousness are, first, personal liberty, and second, local management of business. Both of these fundamental ideas, which were the ruling emotions of the end of the eighteenth century, are at bottom impossible, or at least difficult, of reconciliation with a thoroughly democratized and very numerous nation.

"My point is that as yet there is no inclination discernible in the majority of the people of the United States, or of the people of any State, to embark upon United government by majority, which is the essence of that brand of democracy most talked of and most vehemently urged by those who talk the most today."

TWO DELAYED LINERS SAIL.

The Touraine and Ryndam Held More Than 24 Hours for Coal.

Two liners sailed yesterday for Europe, after being delayed twenty-four hours by shortage of coal. The French liner Touraine got away for Bordeaux at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and had Charles Dalmores, the French tenor, Hector Dufranne, the French baritone, Marcel Journet, and other members of the Chicago Opera Company on the first cabin list.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam, for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, did not leave her pier at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, until just before midnight, and was taking on coal until the last moment. She had about 250 passengers of all classes, including Red Cross Surgeons and nurses, going to England and France.

Officials of the White Star Line said yesterday that the Baltic, which has been held since noon Thursday waiting for coal, would probably sail for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning. The passengers were requested to be on board by midnight.

It is estimated that the cost of keeping the liner in New York the extra four days will be $15,000, in addition to the expense in Liverpool for men to work overtime to get the Baltic back into her regular sailing schedule.

"Diamond Jim" Brady Improving.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—James Buchanan Brady, better known as "Diamond Jim," who came to this place two weeks ago to regain his health, was said to be much stronger tonight. His condition on Thursday night caused anxiety to his friends. He is suffering from acute indigestion.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

There are only 400 tickets for Vachel Lindsay's recitation in Chickering Hall on February 6, at 3 p. m. We have all Mr. Lindsay's books including his new "Handy Guide for Beggars;" but after these 400 tickets are gone there will be no more. Our customers who call early will get them. No tickets will be sent by mail; they must be called for in person.

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BAKER ANNOUNCES PERSHING RECALL

Withdrawal of American Army from Mexico Expected to Take a Week.

CARRANZA POWER ON TRIAL

Question of Sending 50,000 Militiamen Home from Border Remains to be Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The first official announcement that General Pershing's expedition had been ordered to withdraw from Mexico to American soil was made today when Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement:

"General Pershing has been ordered to bring his troops out of Mexico. The movement is to be an immediate one, and is probably already under way."

The announcement marked the last chapter in the entrance into Mexico of 12,000 American soldiers as a result of the Villa massacre of seventeen Americans at Columbus, N. M., on March 9, 1916.

The American evacuation is in progress northward from Colonia Dublan by way of Corralitos and Ascension toward Columbus. The vanguard of the expedition will reach Columbus early this week, and practically the whole expedition is expected to be back on American soil by next Sunday. Colonia Dublan is 110 miles south of the border. The withdrawal of the Pershing force is being made voluntarily and without any agreement with the Carranza de facto Government.

Secretary Baker's announcement of today confirms the statement made in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed Jan. 8, that President Wilson "is contemplating the early withdrawal" of the Pershing force.

Cost $14,000,000 a Month.

The expedition has been costing the United States Government about $14,000,000 a month, and high military officers have been in favor of its withdrawal because the troops have been idle for some months, and army strategists did not regard the position which the Pershing force occupied as a strong military line. In the event of broad military activities ever being undertaken by this Government in Mexico it is known that the "Pershing line," which was established in an emergency from Columbus southward, would not figure in the plans of the War Department.

The withdrawal of the Pershing force will again put upon the shoulders of the Carranza Government the burden of protecting foreign interests in that part of Northern Chihuahua which the American forces have been successfully patrolling and protecting. General Obregon is understood to have mapped out a complete plan of campaign against the Villistas, who in the last two months have been more active in certain parts of Northern Chihuahua than at any other time since the Columbus attack precipitated the dispatch of the punitive expedition into Mexico. General Manuel Dieguez, who has been assigned to command the forces of the de facto Government in the Laguna district, near Torreon, will co-operate with General Murguia, who has a free hand to conduct the campaign against Villa.

Villa, on the other hand, according to information reaching Washington, has entered into a new alliance with Zapata, and is planning to take the fullest possible advantage of the withdrawal of the American forces. The contest between the Villistas and Carranzistas for the control of the region given up by General Pershing will be closely watched in Washington, for it is realized that upon the result of Mexican military developments in Chihuahua during the next six months much may hinge with respect to the attitude of the United States Government toward the Mexican situation and the de facto Government that it now recognizes.

Carranza Faces Test.

It has been the contention of General Carranza throughout his insistent campaign for the withdrawal of the American troops that their maintenance in Mexico has been a source of dissatisfaction among Mexicans, a thorn in the side of the de facto Government, and an advantage to the Villistas. It is now pretty generally accepted here that if there is merit to this argument the withdrawal of the Pershing force should demonstrate before the end of the Summer whether the de facto Government has the ability to control and handle the situation.

Two phases of the Mexican problem on which interest centres now are the disposition of the more than 50,000 militiamen still on the border and the sending of Ambassador Fletcher to his post at Mexico City. Officials say no decision has been reached in either of these questions, but that both are dependent on the turn of events in Mexico.

At least a part of the remaining guardsmen is expected to be ordered home as soon as the 12,000 now leaving have been moved out of the way and Pershing's regulars have been redistributed to provide adequate protection for the border, perhaps in three weeks. [illegible] much smaller force to guard the border, [illegible] Ambassador Fletcher [illegible] the Administration's tendency to accord that degree of recognition to the Carranza Government, which is felt not only to have been none too friendly but to be seriously endangered by Villa, Zapata, and other bandit leaders, as well as by the extremely weak economic conditions in the country.

The Pershing withdrawal will be carried out with as much speed as possible over the rough, arid, waterless region, and it is hoped that the men will cover about fifteen miles a day. Railroads will not be used even for carrying supplies, as it is desired neither to run any chance of raids by Villa nor to incur any obligation to Carranza.

QUARANTINE RIOT IN JUAREZ.

Women Lead Demonstration Against American Regulations.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 28.—A demonstration against quarantine placed by United States health officers on all night traffic between Juarez and El Paso was made today in Juarez, when a crowd of Mexican women, denied admittance to the United States, marched to the Mexican side of the international bridge, and inveighed against all Americans.

The rioters were mostly Mexican women, employed as servants in El Paso, who resented the American quarantine order that all persons of unclean appearance seeking to cross the bridge must take a shower bath and have their clothing disinfected to kill typhus germs.

Women stopped by the authorities returned to Juarez and circulated stories that all were to receive a bath in a gasoline mixture similar to that which resulted in a fire in the El Paso jail last March when more than a score of persons were burned to death. Stories were also circulated that American soldiers were photographing the women while bathing and making the pictures public.

Excited women thronged the Mexican side of the bridge, held up street cars and completely blocked traffic for several hours. They shouted defiantly, waved controller bars at the helpless manager of the street car system, scurried against the bridge walls when a moving picture man tried to take them and had a good time generally. Some of the American carmen were roughly handled and several car windows were broken.

Andres Garcia, Inspector General of Carranza Consulates, and Soriano Bravo, the Consul General, advanced in a motor car that was shoved back by the women, some of whom later shouted "Viva Villa! Viva Villa!" when the officials tried to address the mob. But the garrison soldiery appeared and pressed the women back from the bridge.

Several shots were heard in succession at this time, but Carranza officers and Government investigators say no one was hurt, despite a detailed story that spread through El Paso that a peon had been killed for shouting "Long live Villa! Death to Carranza!"

At an international conference held at noon it was arranged that the American authorities would recognize bath and sterilization certificates issued by the Mexicans, who have an effective quarantine plant.

Because of the riot the races on the Juarez track were called off and the gambling halls closed.

The quarantine order closed international traffic between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M., because of the shortage of night inspectors. Travel is unrestricted during the day except so far as relates to those who patently are unclean.

PRELATES IN MEXICO FREED.

Archbishop Ordered Deported—Bishop Has Left Country.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—Advices received here from Queretaro say that Archbishop Orozco Jiminez of Guadalajara, who was arrested recently in Zacatecas on a charge of conspiracy against the Government, has been ordered deported. The reports say also that the Right Rev. Miguel de la Mora, Bishop of Zacatecas, who was arrested at the same time, has left the country.

It was announced recently that Archbishop Jiminez and Bishop de la Mora would be tried by courtmartial on Jan. 22. The announcement was made from Washington that the State Department had appealed to General Carranza to spare the lives of the prelates. It was explained that the department's action had the double motive of humanitarianism and to prevent the De Facto Government in Mexico from sanctioning the infliction of the death penalty on the prelates. The prelates were accused of being implicated in a plot to further the plans of Villa.

Peace Party to Attack the Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel will be the target of the Woman's Peace Party at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, as a result of his appointment to the Board of Education of men and women who believe in compulsory military training. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, associate leader of the Ethical Culture Society, will speak on the subject: "Did We Elect the Mayor for National Defense?"

Sentiment

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

WATER MAIN BURSTS, UNDERMINES STREET

Causes Dips in Central Park West Pavement and Water Flows Into Park Lake.

INVADES APARTMENT HOUSE

Hospital Supplied from Fire Hydrant While Repairs Are Making—Cars Held Two Hours.

Thousands of gallons of water ran into Central Park West at 100th Street early yesterday morning from a break in a 12-inch main, which was not discovered until the street had been undermined for about half a block. The water finally found its way across the street, tore through the bank into the park, and ran into a small lake at 101st Street.

Sergeant Leisner and Patrolman Stewart of the West 100th Street Station saw the sidewalk settling, and upon investigation found the water flowing. In the meantime evidences of a break had been noticed at the pumping station at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and an emergency crew was sent out to find the leak.

The street began to settle rapidly in places, and traffic was shut off. By the time the emergency crew arrived Central Park West and 100th Street were flooded and much water was flowing into a six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Central Park West and 100th Street. The Park Hospital is on the southwest corner, but it escaped the flood.

Within a short time the water had found an outlet to the park through a small drain which runs into the lake. It soon tore out the drain and flowed through great holes in the bank into the lake, tearing away large stretches of park sidewalk as it went. An electric light pole on the southwest corner began to lean and was pulled down. Six water gates were shut off and a number of pumps were put to work. When the break was finally found all the water was turned on again except the supply for the Park Hospital. A temporary connection was made to the hospital from a hydrant at the corner.

Cars on the Eighth Avenue surface line were stopped for more than two hours before the engineers had decided that it was safe to let them pass over the undermined street. The street at that point was built by filling in with loose rocks, and apparently the water percolated through without tearing the whole street out, and found an easy outlet into the park. The water was still flowing into the park early last evening, ten hours after the flood started.

HIGH COSTS HIT HOSPITAL.

Advance in Milk Alone Adds $7,000 to Mt. Sinai's Annual Budget.

Hospitals have suffered through advancing prices, according to the annual report of George Blumenthal, President of Mount Sinai Hospital. At the meeting of the board yesterday President Blumenthal said:

"The high cost of food, drugs, hospital apparatus, and labor has seriously disturbed the hospital's budget." Mr. Blumenthal said the running expenses had reached $529,519 in 1916, compared with $467,890 in 1915, leaving a deficit of $44,000 at the end of the year. Members of the Board of Directors contributed funds to take up the deficit.

As an instance of increased cost Mr. Blumenthal cited milk, which has added $7,000 to the budget for the year.

Mr. Blumenthal announced a number of donations, among them $105,000 from the Guggenheims, $50,000 from Miss Bessie Bernheimer and Mrs. Florence B. Walter, and $150,000 from Charles A. Wimpfheimer.

Three new Directors of the hospital were elected—Myron S. Falk, Maurice Frankfort, and Walter Naumburg.

DIET TEST NEARLY OVER.

Police Rookies End Three Weeks' Experiment Tonight.

The police rookies' diet squad, which will conclude today the three weeks' experiment of living on food costing 25 cents a day for each of the twelve dieters, had this food served to them yesterday:

Breakfast.
(Cost 8 cents—860 calories.)
Oatmeal and milk.
Griddle cakes, with butter and sirup.
Coffee, with milk.

Dinner.
(Cost 12 cents—1,200 calories.)
Veal loaf and baked barley.
Graham bread and butter.
Pickled beets. Lemon-milk sherbet.
and vanilla wafers.
Tea, with milk.

Supper.
(Cost 10 cents—1,000 calories.)
Kidney bean stew.
Whole wheat bread and butter.
Apple sauce, cake and cheese.
Tea, with milk.

The men will be weighed before the closing meal this evening, and will receive a final medical examination and test.

"The Last Man You Would Suspect"

Isn't that the almost invariable comment after a defalcation? Naturally. For, unless the employee had earned his employer's confidence, he would have little opportunity to cause a serious loss. The recognized high standard of honesty among employees generally, does not alter the fact that defalcations occur with great frequency. You are no safer than others have been—unless you hold the Bond of

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A review of the work executed by students in the leading art schools of Great Britain and Ireland.

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A book of thumbnail essays the object of which is to put into as concise form as possible some thoughts that may lead to character-building.

NEW FICTION

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Author of "According to Maria," "Maria Again," etc. Illustrated by A. H. Fish. Cloth. $1.00 net.
Maria, the irrepressible, is full of nerve and energy and frivolity; her war experiences are bloodless and mirth-provoking. She creates light hearts and this diverting chronicle cannot fail to achieve the same benefit.

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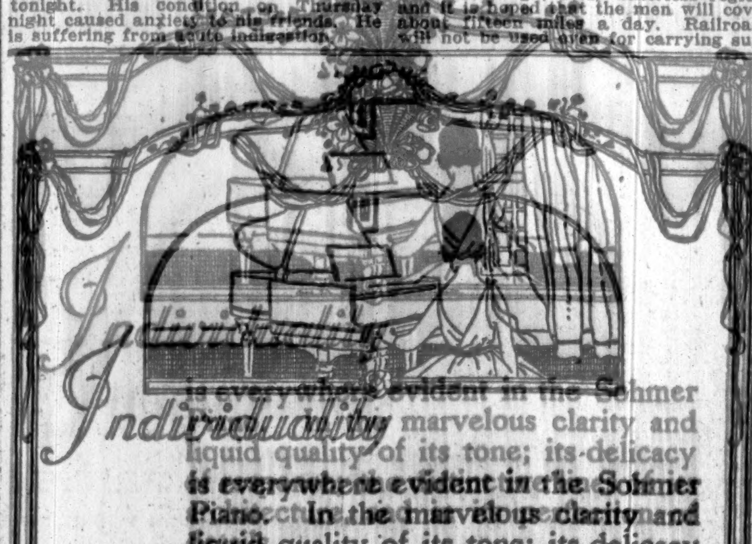

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JUDGE HYLAN FEARS A 'RUSSIANIZED' CITY

Tells the Brooklyn Forum That Under Mitchel Borough Autonomy Is Disappearing.

TWO MUCH ONE-MAN POWER

Asserts City Government Is Controlled in the City Hall by a "Charmed Circle."

County Judge John F. Hylan of Kings, who has been mentioned as a candidate for Mayor who would have the support of William Randolph Hearst, made a bitter attack upon the present City Administration in a speech yesterday before the Brooklyn Forum of the People's Institute. He spoke in favor of borough autonomy and against the centralization of all the functions of municipal government in the City Hall. He said Mayor Mitchel was trying to Russianize the city.

"The gentlemen who framed the city charter intended that the several boroughs should administer their own internal affairs, and that the City Government should have only such powers as would be necessary to carry out the functions of the city at large," he said. "Under the present administration the last vestige of borough autonomy, borough government, and home rule is fast disappearing. Not satisfied with having stripped the departments, an effort is being made to deprive the borough Presidents of their power.

"There has been a tendency on the part of the Mayor and the Controller to so arrange the affairs of the City Government that all power shall be controlled by a 'charmed circle' in the City Hall, while the remainder of the people residing within the confines of the greater city shall pay taxes and carry out orders. This is 'centralization.' In fact, the Mayor seems to be bending every effort to Russianize the city, making the Mayor an autocrat and borough government a farce, the result being that there is less personal liberty here than in many of the large cities in Europe.

"The powerful financial interests want a centralized city government. Powerful financial interests and railroad corporations, accelerating public opinion, were instrumental in the taking away from the Board of Aldermen, a body of men chosen directly by the people, practically all of the power it possessed and vesting it in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This body is composed of eight men, three of whom, the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, have more voting power than the other five, who are Borough Presidents. Thus, corporations wishing franchises and other public favors, instead of being obliged to seek the same from sixty men or more, constituting the Board of Aldermen, now have only three to deal with. This is the very condition for which the corporations and big interests were striving.

"Do you think that the New York Central Railroad would have tried to grab millions of dollars' worth of property along Riverside Drive and the Hudson River waterfront on Manhattan if it had to deal with a truly representative Government?

WAR HORSES TURNED LOOSE

Animals for France Range in Jersey City After Corral Is Opened.

Some one opened a gate of the Union Stock Yards, in Jersey City, where 300 horses to be shipped to the Allies were corraled, yesterday afternoon, and for four hours big Western animals ran at will in the streets.

As soon as the escape of the horses was discovered officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey notified the Jersey City police, and all available patrolmen were sent out to recapture them. Persons unfamiliar with horses adopted unwise methods in their effort to stop them, and five of the horses sustained broken legs contending with obstacles put into their way. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was called upon, and the five were shot. By last night most of the animals had been taken back to the stock yard.

The horses had been brought to Jersey City on Friday and Saturday, and were resting before being shipped to France. The railroad officials and the police said last night that they had no clue to who released the horses.

About a year ago 400 horses going to the allied Governments were released from the same stock yard, and a number of them were killed in their dash over railroad embankments and through city streets.

FIRE IN HEART OF BOSTON.

Dry Goods Section Damaged, One Five-Story Building Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.—A threatening fire in the heart of the dry goods section of the city called out all the downtown apparteus early today.

The five-story brick building at Chauncey Street and Exeter Place was a mass of flames at 2 o'clock. The principal occupant was Thomas Kelley & Co., blankets.

By 2:30 o'clock the firemen were confident that they would be able to prevent a serious spread of the flames. At that time adjoining buildings had been slightly damaged, but the fire was principally confined to the Kelly Building. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

MANY VISIT "SPOOK HOUSE."

2,000 Attracted in Newark by Story of Capers Cut by "Spirits."

More than 2,000 persons gathered yesterday near the so-called "spook house," at 46 Tyler Street, Newark, to satisfy their curiosity aroused by stories told by Stanislaus Lysaj and his wife, who assert that spirit revels were going on in their home from last Wednesday to Friday. So big did the crowd grow that police reserves had to be sent.

Mrs. Lysaj had told the police on Saturday how photographs and glass ornaments had dropped mysteriously from the parlor mantel. She related how a stove lifter "flew up from the stove and landed in the middle of the kitchen floor." On another occasion she was struck by a smoothing iron, which flew off a closet shelf in the kitchen. Another time the woman told of the combs and hairpins flying from her head.

The house is one of the oldest in the "down neck" section of Newark. The police believe that Mr. Lysaj is in a highly nervous state since the birth of a baby a few months ago. She has a mother and father in Austria whom she has not heard from since before the war and two brothers in the Austrian Army that she has not heard from and doesn't know whether they are dead or alive. Abou two years ago a sister died in Jersey City to whom she was much attached. The woman related to the authorities how she frequently sees her dead sister in her dreams.

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Sunday, Feb. 4th and March 11th
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Leave W. 23d St., 1:56 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 377, 1278, 1443 Broadway, New York; 4 and 54 Court St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE LOSS.

In the midst of worry and excitement over loss of property, remember a small advertisement in The New York Times may bring about restoration. Tel. 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Saks & Company
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Announce An Important Offering of

Men's Shirts at $1.20, $1.50 & $2.50

¶ An aggregation of shirts assembled to show the unusual latitude in selection of fabrics, patterns and colors, represented in our enormous stocks at these prices.

¶ Only the choicest shirtings produced in leading European and American mills are represented, and each garment has been tailored over our own measurements. The finishing of the buttonholes, the matching of stripes, and every other little detail in the making of these shirts has been executed according to the highest standards of custom shirt-making. They were made to excel, rather than to equal, any alternative at these particular prices.

Some of the Materials:

Oxford Cloths, Diana Poplins, Mentone Madras, Silk Striped Crepes, Imported Madras, Dimity Cords, Scotch Zephyrs, and a wonderful variety of white shirtings.

¶ Every size sleeve length and neck band at each price, in both soft and stiff cuff models.

Men's Silk Neckwear Reduced to

39c, 59c, 69c, 85c, $1
$1.35, $1.65, $2 and $2.65

Former Prices 50c to $4.50. Broken lots of our high-grade scarfs, in almost every weave and design. Plain colors included.

McGIBBON & CO.
37th Street West, Near Fifth Avenue

War Time Buying and Money Saving

In Linens—Lace Draperies—Upholstery

A Bona-Fide 10% Discount

McGibbon & Co., as Originators, over 15 years standing, give that Discount each year, January 1st to 31st inclusive, in every Department, and same faithfully honored.

Housekeeping Linen Goods
Handkerchiefs—Ladies and Gents
Fancy Linens—Doilies and Table Centres
Lace Curtains and Draperies
Window Shades
Upholstery Materials
American and Oriental Rugs
Artistic Furniture
Bed Spreads—Blankets—Comfortables
Beds and Bedding

Our Standard Qualities Offered only, Same as we Sell during Other Parts of the Year

W. & J. SLOANE

Recent additions to our stock of

ORIENTAL RUGS

enable us now to offer a collection which in variety, desirability and reasonable prices will appeal to all intending purchasers.

We welcome a comparison of our Rugs with those offered by other firms.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Specialists in Footwear for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street

Women's Boots, Shoes & Slippers at $3.75 a pair

The remaining small lots of our best numbers not to be reordered.

The assortment is large and the size range, while not complete, is better than usual in sales.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 33rd to 34th St.

We Have Reproduced and Shall Present Today

Six New Models in Afternoon Dresses for Women at $25

Copies of charming designs by "Jenny," "Drecoll," and "Premet," fashioned of Georgette Crepe, combined with Taffeta or Crepe de Chine. Lined throughout with self-color Taffeta Silk, and artistically trimmed with bead or hand embroidery. Colors: Tan, Beige, Silver Grey, Reseda, Wisteria, Navy, Black and White.

We now have on display an excellent assortment of high-grade afternoon dresses in the most fashionable Spring models, trimmed with bead and hand embroidery

at $45, $49.50, $59.50, up to $89.50

All Our Late Winter Dresses Greatly Reduced

Affording most unusual price economies

Dresses	were $69.50 to $79.50		$45.00
Dresses	were $39.50 to $45.00		$29.50
Dresses	were $25.00 to $29.50		$18.50
Evening Gowns	were $125.00		$69.50
Evening Gowns	were $59.50 to $69.50		$45.00
Evening Gowns	were $49.50		$35.00
Evening Gowns	were $45.00		$29.50

Today—An Important Offering of

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $16.50

Advance Spring models in belted effects and smart "trench" designs, showing novel pockets and collars. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. To be had in various grey and brown tones, in all sizes.

Also—Women's Winter Coats Greatly Reduced

Fur-trimmed and strictly tailored models, beautifully lined and warmly interlined. Made of Baffin Seal, Salt's Sealette, or Esquimette Plush, Silk Velour, Arcadian Lamb, Broadcloth and Wool Velour. A rare opportunity to secure a high-grade coat at the following radically reduced prices.

$16 $22.50 $35 $45

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts at $5 and $6.95

Advance Spring models, developed in Velour Checks and Plaids, Serges, Poplins, and Broadcloths, showing every new feature embodied in models now being shown in foremost Paris shops. *Fourth Floor.*

We Have Planned for Today, a Special

Clearance of Corsets

For Women and Misses. Included are corsets in low and medium bust models, made of plain coutil or broche. Incomplete sizes.

Former Prices: $2.50 to $8

Reduced to $1.85 and $2.95

Blouses in New Spring Modes

At Very Modest Prices

$7.95

At $5.95—Beautifully hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses, with circular collar and revers finished with picot edge. Trimmed with novelty buttons. In all the new colors, with collars and cuffs in contrasting color.

At $5—Dainty Crepe de Chine Blouses in plain box-plaited models or with panels of embroidery. Some with plain collars and turn-back cuffs, others beautifully embroidered. Trimmed with novelty pearl buttons, and may be had in all the most fashionable colors.

$5.95

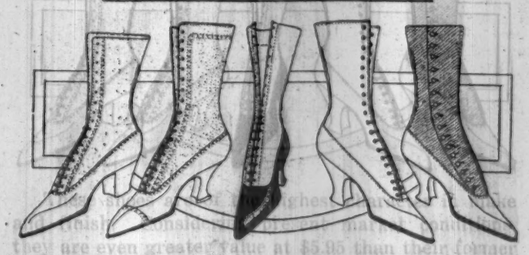
$5.00

At $5 and $7.95—Smart frilled Blouses of imported voile, and hand-embroidered voile blouses, with dainty Val and Filet Edging. Collars and cuffs beautifully hemstitched. Mostly copies of expensive imported creations, reproducing with unusual fidelity the charm of their exquisite originals. *Third Floor.*

Beginning Today—An Important

Sale of Women's Fashionable Boots at $5.95

Regular Prices: $8 $9 and $10



These shoes are of the highest character in make and finish. Considering present market conditions, they are even greater value at $5.95 than their former prices would indicate.

The Selection Comprises:

High-cut Lace Boots, in Havana Brown Kid, with welt soles and leather Louis XV heel.

Smart Walking Boots with low military heels. Made of Gunmetal Calf with buckskin tops.

High-cut Lace Boots, made of Brown Kid with champagne color kid tops. Louis XV heels.

High-Cut Bronze Kid Button Boots, with cloth top to match. Welt sole and Louis XV heels.

All Black Glace Kid Lace Boots, with Louis XV heels. Sizes 2 to 8. Widths AAA to D.

There are also twenty other models to select from, in almost every fashionable leather and combination. *Second Floor.*

We now have on Display an Attractive Showing of

New Spring Models in Women's Suits at $35

In Sport, Tailored and More Elaborate Designs.

Every new fabric, color and trimming is shown, and every distinctive style feature embodied in suits shown in authentic Paris shops will be found in these wonderful reproductions. The coats range from short, fancy box models to three-quarter lengths, and the skirts are in straight line, flare and pleated effects. *Fourth Floor.*

Special for Today Only!

Imported Beaded Bags at $18.50

Regularly $25

Illustrated at left. Hand beaded bags in a variety of most artistic designs. Both sides of bag are alike. Fitted with purse and mirror. Colors: Tan, Brown, Navy, Royal Blue, Red, or Purple on Black or Blue background. *Main Floor.*

In an Important Special Sale Today

Fashionable Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices

These fur coats, scarfs and muffs are in the very newest models, and at these special prices are most extraordinary values.

Hudson Seal Coats	were $100	$85.00
Hudson Seal Coats	were $125	$100.00
Hudson Seal Coats, with skunk collar, cuffs, and border	were $160	$135.00
Hudson Seal Coats, in fancy models, trimmed with contrasting furs	were $225 to $250	$199.50
Near Seal Coats (Seal Dyed Coney)	were $65.00	$42.50
Tiger Cat Coats, with collar, cuffs and border of seal dyed coney	were $92.50	$72.50
Moleskin Scarfs	were $39.50	$30.00
Moleskin Muffs	were $30.00	$22.50
Taupe Fox Sets	were $65.00	$49.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	were $18.50	$13.50
Hudson Seal Muffs	were $22.50	$16.50
Black Lynx Muffs	were $28.50	$22.50
Black Fox Muffs	were $25.00	$19.50
Black Wolf Muffs	were $20.00	$15.00
Nutria Muffs	were $11.50	$7.50

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat)

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

We have just completed the erection of a new office building, from the plans of Graham, Burnham & Co., for the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., and have received from its President, Mr. E. G. Grace, the following tribute to our services:

I take this opportunity of expressing our entire satisfaction at the very excellent service rendered by you in erecting, so well and promptly, our new Office Building; particularly is this commendable when one bears in mind the conditions as they have existed in the past year from the point of scarcity of both labor and materials, and to accomplish what you did, and within the time specified by you, is worthy of our sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,
E. G. GRACE,
President.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, as one of the chief sources of supply for structural steel, comes into more or less intimate contact with the many contractors who use its product, and is in an unusually good position to judge of the most efficient contractor available.

Thus, it was a sufficient tribute to have been chosen by the Bethlehem Steel Company for this work in the first place, and the above flattering endorsement of our services simply proves that, if necessary, they would do it again!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

UNFIT MILITIA COST COUNTRY $2,000,000

National Defense Committee Reports on Weakness of the National Guard.

FAILED IN PHYSICAL TEST

One-fourth of Men Recently Called for Muster Had to be Rejected by Army Regulations.

A loss of at least $2,000,000 was suffered by the Government as a result of having to accept for muster last Summer National Guardsmen who were physically unfit, according to an estimate made public yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The committee's statement concerning physical standards among the National Guard was compiled from information obtained not only from the War Department, but from State Headquarters and camps, army officers, guard officers, and others familiar with this phase of the organization. According to the law the troops of the States that have adopted the physical standards prescribed for the regular army were mustered in without examination. All but four States had adopted these standards, but most of them had done so only on paper; few, according to the committee, had made any serious attempt to enforce them.

The committee estimates 25 per cent., or 28,500 men, as the lowest possible proportion of the physically unfit among the 114,000 officers and men subject to the President's call, both these figures having been reached after careful study of the various cross-classifications in the official statistics. This was in spite of the relatively low rejection rate in Massachusetts, New York, and a few other States. The committee found that New York had done much more than most of the other States toward maintaining proper physical standards.

"At one of the mobilization camps," says the committee, "the army inspector-instructor estimated that each man rejected had represented, at a conservative estimate, a loss to the Government of $40. In the case of men carried to the border without thorough examination and sent back home because of disability, the cost was, of course, far greater. In other cases, where men were discharged at their home stations soon after the call, it was less.

"Assuming that the average of $40 held good throughout, and that 25,000 guardsmen were eliminated by physical examinations after muster, the mustering of unfit men cost the Government, for transportation, subsistence and pay $1,000,000—an absolute waste. This takes no account of important elements of cost, the pay of medical officers and their assistants, the pay of line officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, for the time they had to expend in equipping, instructing and often helping to examine the unfit; the use of clothing issued to men who afterward had to be rejected, and the great volume of 'paper work' in Washington, at Department Headquarters, and at mobilization camps, involved in the wholesale discharges for physical disability.

"What the total loss amounted to must, of course, be largely a matter of guess work, but consultation with persons most familiar with this phase of the mobilization leads the committee's representatives to believe that altogether a loss of at least $2,000,000 must have been suffered by the Government by reason of the presence of physically unfit men in the National Guard organizations presented for muster. Besides, there was the current loss to the Government and the States from year to year through the support of the physically unfit guardsmen, who were provided with instruction, clothing and other equipment, armory accommodations, ammunition for target practice, transportation and food and pay during encampment periods, and all the other facilities for such training as the guard afforded. This loss is estimated at a minimum of $1,635,000 in the fiscal year 1916.

"The direct cause of this condition," says the committee, "is the laxity in enforcing proper physical standards in National Guard organizations in ordinary times of peace. If the cause be traced further back, it is found to be the difficulty in obtaining recruits.

In Kentucky, it is said, 40 per cent. of the guardsmen presented for muster failed to pass the physical tests; in Ohio, 25 per cent.; in Arkansas, 44 per cent. Officers at mobilization camps complained of conflicts between the law and the army mustering regulations, and an official report of one officer complains that under instructions from the chief mustering officers of the department, who are merely carrying out the law, he had to muster everybody who was presented to him, "regardless of the fact that some of them are practically blind and some almost totally deaf."

Of the 14,099 officers and men enrolled on June 18 in the New York organizations called into Federal service only 802, or 5.7 per cent. were physically disqualified. Incidents of mobilization of the guard in other States, however, are quoted as follows:

"In one company the loss was as high as 77 per cent. of the officers and men. In one regiment one-fourth of the strength was lost through physical rejections. Twenty-eight per cent. of the enlisted personnel was found physically disqualified at muster-in, in the case of the ——Regiment." (Report of Major J. C. Johnson.)

"An incident of the week was the ordering into this camp at State expense of Company I. This company is not recognized by the War Department. Its strength was three officers and sixty-five men. On physical examination the three officers and thirteen men were found disqualified. It was then desired to have the enlisted personnel enlist for the other companies, but this they refused to do, and the whole organization was sent back to ——. The expense to the State for this was about $1,500." (Report of Captain W. T. Bates.)

"Out of a total of 1,181 enlisted men 387 (33 per cent.) have already been discharged as physically disqualified. Seven officers have been found unfit; this out of fifty mustered in." (Report of First Lieutenant W. G. Murchison.)

25,000 AT PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Government This Year Will Pay All Expenses of Men There.

The Military Training Camps Association of the United States, with a membership of 20,000 men all over the country, who have attended the camps, has divided the work for 1917 into four departments to correspond with the military departments of the army. In each department there will be two classes, the senior division, for all men from 18 to 45 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have taken out their first papers and are of good moral character, and the other, the junior division, for boys from 15 to 18 years of age. For the seniors in the Eastern department there will be four camps held at Plattsburg, N. Y., in June, July, August, and September. For the juniors there will be two camps at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., and Portland, Me. Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the association for the Eastern Department, said:

"We expect to get a minimum number for the Plattsburg camps alone this year of over 25,000. In addition, there will be a large number of boys in the junior camps, as so far at least 10,000 have applied. The history of the training camp movement shows a steady progress in numbers. The first year, 1913, the attendance only amounted to 222. The next year, 1914, the numbers increased to 667. In 1915 the first 'business men's camp' was held at Plattsburg, and the total attendance was 3,406. Last year the numbers had grown to 16,189 in all the camps.

"The special feature of this year's camps is that it is the first time when there will be tried, on a large scale, the plan recently adopted by the Government of having all the expenses of the men paid by the Government. The Army Appropriation bill of 1916 included an allowance to cover the expenses of maintaining the military training camps, including paying the expenses of individual men for their transportation to and from the camp nearest their homes, their subsistence in the camp, and uniforms.

"It is the purpose of our association to make the recruiting of the camp universal and to spread information to all classes of citizens."

ROOSEVELT RENEWS ATTACK ON WILSON

Says Tories of 1776 and Copperheads of 1864 Were President's Spiritual Forbears.

SCOFFS AT 'FREEDOM OF SEA'

Quotes from Lowell and Bible and Says Wilson Has Earned for Us the Curse of Meroz.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 28.—Discussing President Wilson's remarks on universal military service to the Maryland preparedness delegation last Thursday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said in his home at Sagamore Hill tonight:

"President Wilson has announced himself in favor of peace without victory, and now he has declared himself against universal service—that is, against all efficient preparedness by the United States.

"Peace without victory is the natural ideal of the man who is too proud to fight. In the event of war it is the only kind of peace open to the nation whose governors and leaders are too proud to fight and too foolish to prepare. It is spurned by all men of lofty soul, by all men fit to call themselves fellow-citizens of Washington and Lincoln, or of the war-worn fighters who followed Grant and Lee.

"The Tories of 1776 demanded peace without victory. The Copperheads of 1864 demanded peace without victory. These men were Mr. Wilson's spiritual forbears. But neither Washington nor Lincoln was among the men who draw the sword lightly, or who, when once it has been drawn, sheath it without victory. If a righteous war is concluded by a peace without victory, such a peace means the triumph of wrong over right, and neutrality between right and wrong means the support of wrong against right.

Mr. Wilson asks the world to accept a Copperhead peace of dishonor, a peace without victory for the right, a peace designed to let wrong triumph, a peace championed in neutral countries by the apostles of timidity and greed. In Mexico he has accepted and is accepting such a peace, and by his Mexican policy he has brought disaster to Mexico and dishonor to the United States. His policies throughout his four years have brought woe to humanity and shame and bitterness of heart to all Americans proud of the honor of their flag.

"President Wilson talks of the 'freedom of the seas.' The basic form of freedom is to be free from murder. Yet, President Wilson has not dared to secure even this elementary freedom for our men, women and children on the seas. Let him first act in the present to secure this elementary freedom from Germany before, in the interest of Germany, he asks the abolition of naval power. Let him remember that to work for disarmament on the seas until after there has been disarmament on land by the great military powers of Europe and Asia, is to put this non-military country at the mercy of every military monarchy; for inasmuch as we are now defenseless on land, our navy is our only safeguard against invasion.

"It would be well if Mr. Wilson would cease to tread in the footsteps of the Tories of the Revolution and the Copperheads of the civil war. Let him think of the men of Valley Forge, who in the last extremity of want and misery yet spurned peace without victory and scorned to be neutral between right and wrong. Let him think of the men of the civil war and of Lowell's trumpet lines:

Come Peace! Not like a mourner bowed,
For honor lost and dear ones wasted;
But proud to meet a people proud,
With eyes that tell of triumph tasted.

"When fear of the German submarine next moves Mr. Wilson to declare for 'peace without victory' between the tortured Belgians and their cruel oppressors and taskmasters; when such fear next moves him to utter the shameful untruth that each side is fighting for the same things, and to declare for neutrality between wrong and right; let him think of the prophetess Deborah, who, when Sisera mightily oppressed the children of Israel with his chariots of iron, and when the people of Meroz stood neutral between the oppressed and the oppressor, sang of them:

Curse ye, Meroz, said the Angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

"President Wilson has earned for this nation the curse of Meroz, for he has not dared to stand on the side of the Lord against the wrongdoings of the mighty."

1,500 IN PERIL OF DEATH AT LABOR LYCEUM FIRE

Children, Numbering 600, March Out in Order, but Grown-Ups Are Panic-Stricken.

Six hundred children were attending a Socialist Sunday school class and 900 men and women were attending meetings of various unions in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, a four-story brick building at 217 Sackman Street, Brownsville, at 11:30 yesterday morning, when smoke began to pour up the main staircase.

The children, who were on the second floor and who had held numerous fire drills, left the building in order, some going down the main staircase and others by fire escapes which had been previously designated for them. But men and women from all over the building began to pour down in disorder past the files of children as the smoke grew thicker. Before all had left the building one of the two staircases between the first and second floors was cut off by flames, but those late in getting down made their escape by the other stairway.

Before the children were out of the building mothers from all over the neighborhood appeared in front of the building, and as the crowd grew and flames began to leap up from the basement of the building the street became a babel of mothers' voices, calling the names of children. Assurances that all had escaped safely were not enough, and the building was nearly gone before all the families had been reunited and women had ceased shrieking.

The fire apparatus from the Brownsville station was fighting a fire at Park Place and Ralph Avenue at the time, and did not arrive until it was too late to save the Lyceum. In the meantime Samuel Hurok, Superintendent of the building, and others had organized a bucket and extinguisher brigade and fought the flames for a time.

But the blaze burst through the first floor at one point with a rush resembling an explosion and singed the hands and faces of William Kowelsky of 442 Blake Avenue, Ike Cohen of 5 Pleasant Place, and Louis Sandak of 172 Howard Street.

The fire started from an unknown cause in a coatroom in the basement. The loss was estimated at $40,000.

How About Your Surplus Business Records?

Are they kept, as they should be, away from the building in which your business is transacted?

The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe in this policy and are using our facilities.

Special fitted Vaults in our Fireproof Warehouse (largest and most modern in New York) as low as $5.00 per month—

1/3 the Square Foot Price of Manhattan Rentals.

Accessible 8 A. M to 6 P. M.

Located 7 Minutes from Wall St. at Nevins St. Subway Station.

OUR 37TH YEAR

Away from Manhattan's congested districts.

Have our representative talk it over with you.

Phone Main 6900

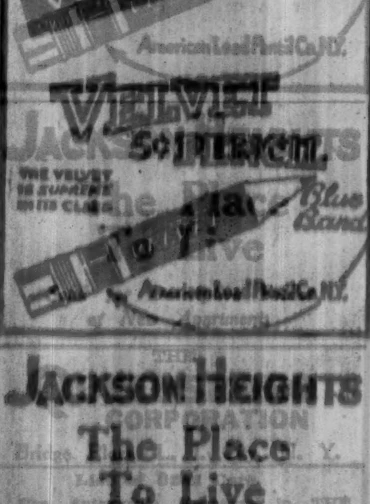
PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE 6900 MAIN

Suppose You Were Alone in Budapest

Suppose homesick and depressed you should hear a voice from home. What if you had never seen the speaker before, wouldn't you welcome him as a long lost friend? Think then what it means to the immigrant from Hungary when distraught and bewildered by poverty in New York he is greeted in his own language. Hungarian, Italian, Bohemian, German, Pole, all find a friend in the Charity Organization Society, 20 of whose visitors speak the languages of immigrant America.

An Adventure in Philanthropy

is yours for the asking. It's a short story written about our work. Write or telephone for a free copy of this little book—Charity Organization Society, Room 322, 105 East 22 Street. Telephone Gramercy 4066.



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American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
The Place To Live
Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

List of Used Cars.

The Automobile Exchange in THE NEW YORK TIMES contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Consult this department regularly.

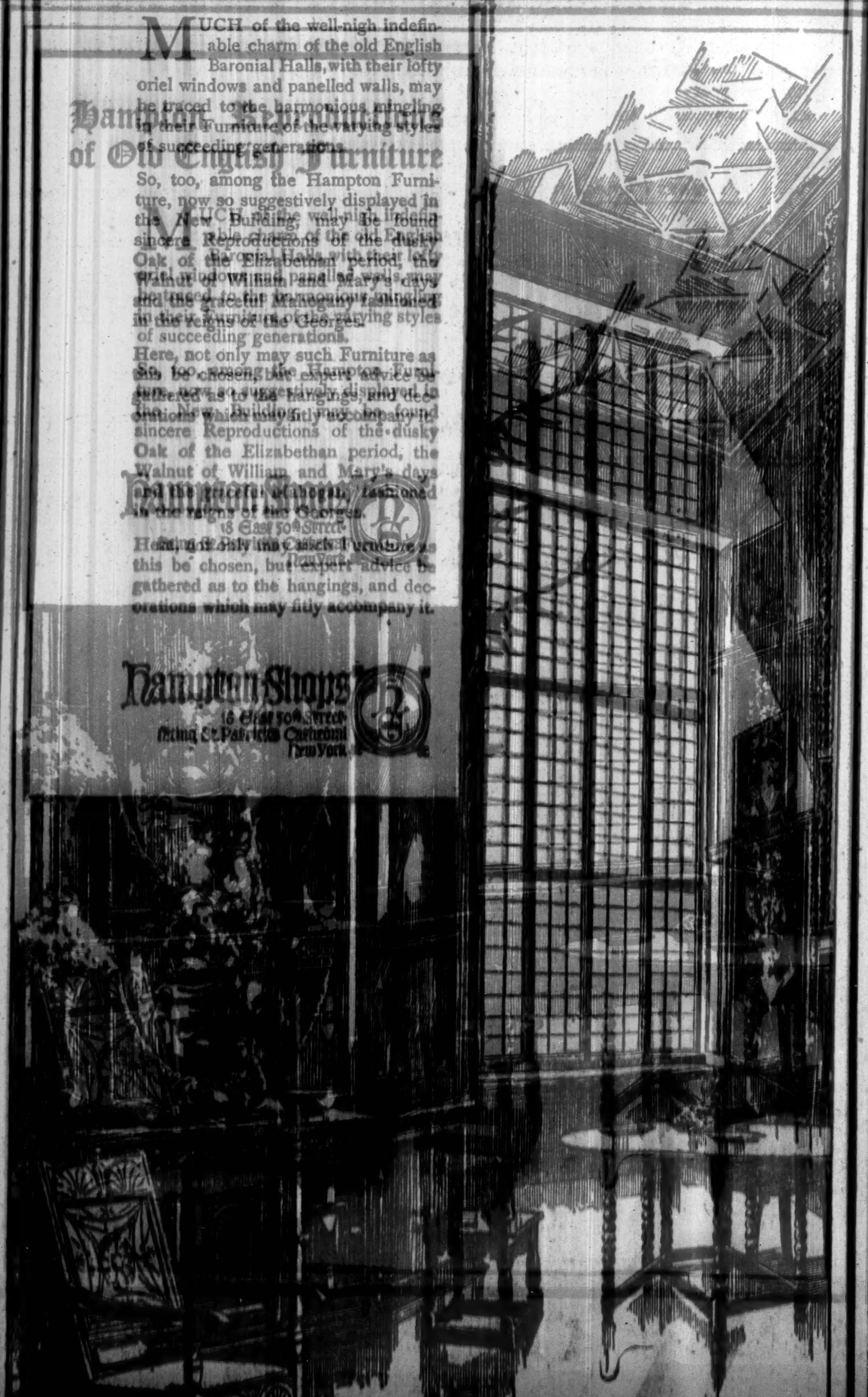
Hampton Reproductions of Old English Furniture

MUCH of the well-nigh indefinable charm of the old English Baronial Halls, with their lofty oriel windows and panelled walls, may be traced to the harmonious mingling in their Furniture of the varying styles of succeeding generations.

So, too, among the Hampton Furniture, now so suggestively displayed in the New Building, may be found sincere Reproductions of the dusky Oak of the Elizabethan period, the Walnut of William and Mary's days and the graceful Mahogany fashioned in the reigns of the Georges.

Here, not only may such Furniture as this be chosen, but expert advice be gathered as to the hangings, and decorations which may fitly accompany it.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York



To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

The Victrola brings the world's best music right into your home

This wonderful instrument not only brings to you the masterpieces of opera, but they are rendered by the selfsame artists who are captivating hosts of opera enthusiasts in the leading opera houses—Caruso, Alda, Braslau, Destinn, Farrar, Gadski, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Hempel, Homer, Journet, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Tetrazzini, Whitehill—the world's greatest artists who make Victor Records exclusively.

And the next moment you can be listening to the gems of song from the sparkling musical comedies, or be entertained by Harry Lauder, Nora Bayes, and other leading fun-makers.

It is only a step from grand opera and the classical to the lighter forms of music, for the Victrola is wonderfully versatile and changes at will from grand opera to ragtime, from minstrel show to sacred music, from vocal selections to instrumental numbers—the very music you like best at the very time you want to hear it.

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

There are Victor dealers everywhere, and they will gladly play your favorite music for you and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. All Victor Talking Machines are patented and are only licensed, and with right of use with Victor Records only. All Victor Records are patented and are only licensed, and with right of use on Victor Talking Machines only. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture; and their use, except with each other, is not only unauthorized, but damaging and unsatisfactory.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

Join Down-Town Spanish Or French Class Atop Tribune B'ld'g

Also Correct English, Portuguese, German and Italian. Wonderful 30 Lesson Course In Any Language For $10 By Celebrated Gordon-Detwiler Professors, Starting This Week.

Spanish Class Meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday of Each Week at 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 8:15 P. M. You May Attend at Any Hour.

Our Spanish Course was written by His Excellency, el Sr. Balbino Davalos, formerly Mexican Minister to Russia, and now dean of Spanish at the University of Minnesota. He wrote this course expressly to prepare North Americans to transact business with their South American neighbors in the Spanish Language. Mr. Davalos is a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy and stands at the very head of his profession. Among the Staff who will teach these lessons personally is the celebrated Professor Basile G. d'Ouakil, L-es-LL., of the University of Lyons; in addition to Professor Samuel J. Martinez, graduate of the University of Salamanca, Spain, and Professor Pedro Cezon, graduate of the University of Madrid; all of whom have contributed their full share in making the Gordon-Detwiler Institute the leading school of languages of the United States. So stop and consider. Our South American exports last year approached the staggering figure of $640,000,000 and they are increasing at leaps and bounds so a knowledge of Spanish is no longer a luxury to business people. It is coming to be a necessity.

A Plain Statement by Grant Gordon and Justice B. Detwiler

Here is the very opportunity for which downtown business men and business women have so long waited! The Gordon-Detwiler Institute will hereafter conduct downtown Courses of Spanish, French, Correct English, Portuguese, Italian and German in its newly constructed Auditorium atop the Tribune Building in Park Row. The Gordon-Detwiler Institute's language courses for business people in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street, in Fulton Theatre, 46th Street at Broadway; in Griffith Hall, Philadelphia; in Tremont Temple, Boston; and in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, Chicago, have attracted nation-wide attention, as they have been attended during the past year by so many thousands of business people, and now that the opportunity is presented downtown business people of attending these courses without the inconvenience of special trips uptown they no doubt will be quick to take advantage of their splendid opportunity. These downtown courses of Spanish, French, Correct English, Portuguese, Italian and German are to open this week. Celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors will instruct as usual. Each course is given in thirty lessons. The new Gordon-Detwiler Natural Conversational Method of teaching is employed, which enables each pupil to utter aloud about one thousand words during each class hour. There are to be three lessons each week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Spanish Classes will meet at 12:15 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Attend at any hour you like. French Classes will meet at 1:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 7:15 P. M. Correct English Classes, as well as Portuguese, Italian and German Classes, will meet at convenient hours also. The Institute aims to give every pupil a working vocabulary of about one thousand words and almost two hundred idioms in everyday use during any of its thirty lesson foreign language courses. The wonderful Gordon-Detwiler Conversational Method is the work of some of the world's most noted scholars, eliminating all unnecessary troublesome grammar, syntax and other difficulties. It is just what its name indicates—conversational and pictorial. You learn just as your mother taught you English—without a lot of useless technicalities. You learn useful words and phrases and you learn successfully and rapidly. Every live business man and business woman, every alert, brainy person with an ambitious attitude toward business and life itself, realizes today more fully than ever the great value of having a knowledge of foreign languages—it means hard dollars and cents—and the personal, comfortable satisfaction of knowing another language. Napoleon said: "A man is as many times a man as he knows languages." How about you? Do you know of any more profitable, satisfactory investment you could make with $10 than to take one of these courses? Great opportunities in the New York export field await young business men and business women who have a knowledge of foreign languages, and thousands are now preparing themselves to fill these higher salaried positions. Why not be one of them yourself? Mail postal card for details if you are unable to attend a free demonstration lesson.

GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE

French Class Meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday of Each Week at 1:15, 5:15, 7:15 P. M. You May Attend at Any Hour.

Our French Course, we feel certain, far excels anything of the sort heretofore offered the general public. It was written by Mlle. Alice Blum who (at Six Dollars a Private Lesson) is the favorite French Instructor of New York's Four Hundred. Mlle. Blum wrote this course expressly for the George H. Doran (Publishing) Co., 38 West 32nd Street, and through the courtesy of Mr. Doran we are able to give the work its first introduction to the public. Among the celebrated Professors who will teach personally are Baron Albert Du Vivier, Eleve du Conservatoire de Paris; and Professor Henry Anger, graduate of the Sorbonne of Paris, former lecturer at Smith College, and at the French American Alliance in Boston and Philadelphia. If you take this wonderful course no longer need you be a passive listener in French company, drooping and uninterested, but in this concert-work where self-activity has its scope, you become a unit of an invigorating chorus, with the joy and pride of exteriorizing at once each new thought; then with simple, clean-cut rules on which to hang your faith, you will climb step by step through a constant exhiliarating loud-spoken drill the path which leads to a knowledge of Spoken French.

Free Spanish Lessons Today

And Also on Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 and 8:15 P. M. In Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium Atop Tribune Building

You who are at all skeptical of your ability to learn a modern language please take note that we have completely upset all established rules concerning teaching languages. We do not sap your vitality and destroy your interest by giving you one conjugation after another. To the contrary we feature active conversation and keep grammar constantly in the background. The result is that you gain confidence and answer in Spanish spontaneously and with great interest. Please accept our invitation and attend one of our many free demonstration Spanish Lessons today, Tuesday or Wedneday in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, and right then and there you will be convinced of the great merit of this new Conversational-Pictorial Method. The hours of the free classes are stated above. Come by all means. Hundreds of other business men and business women will be there we can assure you.

30 Lesson Course for $10

Free French Lessons Today

And Also on Tuesday and Wednesday at 1:15, 5:15, 7:15 P. M. You May Attend at Any Hour.

Do not ignore your opportunity to attend one of the free demonstration French Lessons which will be given by our celebrated professors today, Tuesday and Wednesday at the above stated hours. Not only will hundreds of business men and business women attend these free demonstration lessons but very many society people will be there likewise, and what is more to the point is the fact that all will be thoroughly convinced by us that our method of teaching the French Language is one of very rare merit. Have you ever realized how easy it is to learn French—how quickly you can learn it? Do you realize that this is the most beautiful of all modern languages—very useful in business and in society? French is the business language of Europe and after the present war we will feel the need of a knowledge of it more and more as the days pass by. Come to a free demonstration lesson today and investigate for yourself our wonderful method of teaching the French language.

30 Lesson Course for $10

PRIVATE LESSONS

The Gordon-Detwiler Institute maintains a regular staff of native professors for giving private elementary and advanced lessons in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and German, at moderate rates. Send postal for details.

Correct English, Portuguese, German and Italian Courses Open This Week. Send Post Card For Details

Simultaneously with the opening of the Spanish and French Courses there will be opened this week in one of the numerous Gordon-Detwiler Class Rooms atop The Tribune Building 30-lesson Courses as well in Portuguese, German and Italian. These latter courses are taught likewise by our approved Conversational-Pictorial Method and they will be under the personal direction of the noted Professor Theodore Bisenz of Geneva, who has taught these languages to more of the nobility of the Central European Empires and Italy than any other man living. Professor Bisenz will be assisted by the most capable lieutenants we can secure. As for the Correct English, it also is to open this week. Our Correct English Course bids fair to become soon our most popular course of instruction. The ability to express oneself clearly, forcibly, and in perfect English is invaluable, alike to the professional and business man, the clerk, the stenographer, in fact to everyone coming in daily contact with his fellows, commercially or socially. One person in a hundred uses "Correct English." By this we mean, not London or "Chappie" English, but good, clean American English. If you are not that "one in a hundred" this course is worthy of your patronage. This course avoids repellent grammar study; each lesson is as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree. So why not allow us to teach you the use of the right word in the right place; to enlarge your stock of words; to write tactful, forceful letters; to become an engaging conversationalist; to be a man or woman of culture, power, and influence in your community. It is of little material benefit to have good ideas if you cannot express them adequately—if you cannot make others see them as you do. Join this course and better your English. It is absolutely necessary to the highest success in life.

WE DO TRANSLATING

Downtown Business Houses will be glad to learn that they now have a neighbor who can be called upon to do translating in any language accurately and in the shortest possible space of time. General translation one-half cent a word. Technical translation one cent a word.

What Others Say of This Opportunity

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL—

The Gordon-Detwiler Conversational-Pictorial Spanish Course for Business People is one of great merit.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' EXPORT ASSOCIATION BULLETIN—

The Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association has personally examined the testimonials submitted by the representative of the plan. These are of a highly satisfactory character and have been contributed by Mayors of cities and other public officials familiar with the results accomplished.

R. LAUTEN, PRINCE LAUTEN CO., COTTON FABRICS, 24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK—

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend your Spanish Course. The price is within anyone's reach and the lessons are comprehensive and easily grasped.

FELTON SARGENT, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—

I take the liberty of addressing you to express my appreciation of the excellent course you are offering to business people. In the short while I have been a student of your class I feel that I have benefited a great deal and as the course progresses I hope to do even better.

HAROLD S. SKINNER, MANAGER OF SALES, U. S. EXPANSION BOLT CO.—

Permit me to add a few words of commendation to the many which you must be receiving from the hundreds who are taking your course in Commercial Spanish for busy people.

I had three years of Spanish in college and several years ago enrolled for thirty lessons in the ——— School, but I must say that I have learned more Spanish during the nine lessons which I have thus far taken under your course of instuction than was taught me either in my college classes or at the ——— School.

WM. WALLACE WHITE CONSUL GENERAL OF PARAGUAY AT NEW YORK—

My personal experience as a member of the Spanish Class of Business People which you inaugurated early in June last, has convinced me that your methods are sound and entitle you to the large measure of success which you have as I understand already met with in the work you have undertaken.

The energy and enthusiasm which you professors bring to the work are contagious and compel a hearty response on the part of the student to their efforts.

The only way to speak Spanish is to speak it, and you give effect to this axiom by your method.

With the will to do it, anyone can learn to speak Spanish through the help you afford them in this course.

Wishing you all success in the extension of the work, which I understand you are undertaking, I am, etc.

CINCINNATIAN, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—

This Gordon-Detwiler Course of Spanish is all that it is represented to be and is worth far more than the small tuition asked.

ASHLEY B. CONE, VICE-PRES. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., PIANOS, 433 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.—

I subscribed to your Spanish course, probably as a matter of curiosity, as I already had a fair knowledge of Spanish, but I must admit that I am agreeably and favorably surprised by your method of teaching, and as a result, it is our intention to send several employees in our export department to take up your course.

FERDINAND BRUNEL, ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY, 9 WALL ST.—

I wish to express to you my sincere compliments concerning your Spanish Class.

I have had private lessons—lessons in another institute—but none of them compare with your method.

ARTHUR FROST SPAULDING, SPAULDING, McLELLAN & CO., MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—

I wish to take this means of expressing to you my gratitude for the keen interest which you have taken in propounding Spanish into my system.

It is indeed gratifying to have a Professor who takes such a sincere interest in one's welfare, and one who is so constant and thorough.

Please accept my appreciation and well wishes for your continued success.

F. A. IMANDT, IMPORT AND EXPORT COMMISSION MERCHANT, NEW YORK—

As a student of your Spanish Class I take this means of expressing to you my entire satisfaction with the instruction which I am receiving, having now had my twelfth lesson.

As I have also studied French and German under far less favorable conditions I believe I am in a position to pass judgment on the matter.

I wish also to commend the pleasing and painstaking efforts of your instructer, and to voice my approval of the character of the persons constituting these classes.

KENNETH G. JUDSON, JUDSON & CO., COTTON BROKERS, NEW YORK—

The writer takes pleasure in recommending your business course in Spanish. The professor is most excellent and one could hardly fail to acquire a considerable knowledge of this language when taught by so competent an instructor.

LEON A. HARDE, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—

It affords me a great deal of pleasure, after following your Spanish course since the middle of May in addressing you and thus adding my name to your no doubt lengthy list of satisfied pupils.

I have attended two or three evening courses in Spanish none of which can even be compared with the course given by you and the results obtained. I can truthfully say that I feel I have learned a great deal under the diligent and careful instruction received.

2500 New Yorkers Say These Courses Are O. K.

Including the following New Yorkers who have set their seal of approval—their O. K.—on the opportunity presented to you herewith:

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SAMUEL McKEE, Editor Vaudeville Dept., Morning Telegraph
FRANK L. FURGONE, Bus. Mgr., Italian Evening Bulletin
LESTER L. ROOS, M. D., N. Y. State Industrial Commission
JOHN H. SPRINGER, Lessee Adelphi Theatre
W. B. LEARY, Chelsea Fibre Mills
H. LAUTEN, Prince Lauten Co.
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ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Fairbanks Company

Gordon-Detwiler Institute of New York, Inc.

Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street — Telephone Beekman 3917

BETHLEHEM GAINS SOCCER SEMI-FINAL BY DEFEATING N. Y. ELEVEN

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM BOWS TO CHAMPIONS

Bethlehem Wins by 2 to 1 and Gains Semi-Final of Cup-Tie Series—Other Games.

Continuing their all-conquering career in the cup-tie competition of the American Football Association, the Bethlehems, national soccer champions, came to town yesterday afternoon, and, sweeping aside the New York Football Club by 2 goals to 1 in the presence of a record crowd of nearly 5,000 at Harlem Field, triumphantly fought their way into the semi-final.

The New Yorkers gave a brilliant exhibition of the attacking game in the first half, and for the most part the champions were on the defensive. The net result of the New Yorkers' efforts was a well-earned tally by Hayes, centre forward, who raced down the field following a long goal kick.

After the restart, Bethlehem took the situation in hand and forced the fighting. For fully twenty minutes the champions were held at bay successfully, with occasional spurts on the part of the New York forwards. Finally, Fleming, on the left, kicked to Chadwick, who hooked the ball with beautiful precision, and the sphere ran the gauntlet of the entire New York defense. Ten minutes later the condition of the ground, which was icy in spots, was responsible largely for the point which gave Bethlehem the game. McWilliams, New York's right back, missed his footing in the act of stopping a long kick, and McKelbey of Bethlehem, dashing in from the right, shot the winning goal.

The line-up:

Bethlehem, (2.)	Position.	New York, (1.)
Duncan	G.	Porter
Fletcher	R. B.	McWilliams
Ferguson	L. B.	Garside
Murray	R. H.	Robertson
Campbell	C. H.	Van den Synden
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Nichols
McKelvey	O. R.	Heminsley
Pepper	I. R.	Vanderweighe
Ratican	C.	Hayes
Chadwick	I. L.	Puxty
Fleming	O. L.	Cooper

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—Messrs. Burroughs and Spaulding. Goals—New York: Hayes; Bethlehem: Chadwick, McKelvey. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Playing a plucky uphill game in the New York State League championship series at Taft's Oval in Brooklyn yesterday, the Subways defeated the Longfellows by 2 goals to 1. Every point was tallied in the first half.

The St. George Football Club furnished the surprise in the first division of the New York Football League at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon when the Clan MacDonalds, the star Scotch team from Brooklyn, were defeated by the score of 3 goals to 2 in a grueling contest.

The Bay Ridge Football Club's eleven journeyed to the South Side Oval in Newark yesterday for the regularly scheduled United States Football Association cup-tie match with the Scottish-Americans and got the award of the game by G. Caldicott, the referee, because of the nonappearance of the Jersey team.

HAM GETS HONORS AT TRAPS

Makes High Scratch Score at N. Y. A. C. Weekly Shoot.

Although yesterday was the final Sunday shoot of the month, only a small field of nimrods reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. No straight scores were made.

F. J. Ham, Jr., did the best work, winning the high scratch prize with a 92 out of a possible 100 targets. Ham also was the winner of the Accumulation Cup, taking the prize with five legs scored during the last three months.

The Travers Island Trophy, a weekly fixture, was won by H. B. Knight. He took the Tournament Cup with two legs. N. Murphy, with one leg and a shootoff to his credit, won the Haslin Cup, the other monthly fixture, competition for which ended yesterday. R. R. Owen was the high handicap gunner.

The scores made yesterday follow:

	T.I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Sc.&H'p. Cups.
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	88 10 98
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1 24	0 24	0 22	0 23	92 10 100
N. Murphy	6 23	5 23	6 25	6 24	72 25 97
H. B. Knight	5 25	5 23	4 25	5 25	83 25 100
R. R. Owen	6 25	6 23	5 20	6 24	73 35 100
W. B. Hulburt	6 21	6 20	6 25	6 25	70 40 100

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by H. B. Knight.
Haslin Cup—Leg scored by R. B. Cole.
Tournament Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with twenty-five targets.
Accum. Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with twenty-five targets.
High Scratch Gun—F. J. Ham, Jr.
High Handicap Gun—R. R. Owen.

WIGHTMAN IS HIGH GUNNER.

Long Island G. C. Nimrod Scores 92 in Trophy Shoot.

G. B. Wightman led in the high gross score in the 100-bird shoot at the Long Island Golf Club's traps at Great Neck yesterday for the G. A. Schieren trophy. He broke 60 targets, and, with his handicap of 32, his total was 92. F. T. Story was high scratch man with 72 and a total of 89. B. Callingham and B. Calker were tied for third place with 66.

F. Hoenig scored 198 out of a possible 200 in the 1,000-bird shoot for the trophy to be presented by F. C. Henderson. G. A. Schieren was second with 195, and Callingham and Walter Tobler were tied for third with 194.

LIVE BIRD SHOOT ON FEB. 8.

Eastern Handicap to be Contested at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Jan. 28.—Despite the fact that live bird shooting matches are prohibited by law in New York, New Jersey, and the East, a number of well-known trapshooters of New York City and vicinity will be entered in the Great Eastern Live Bird Handicap, which is scheduled to be contested here over the Spring Valley traps on Thursday, Feb. 8, under the auspices of the Hercules Gun Club of Reading.

The Great Eastern, considered emblematic of the live bird championship of the East, will be at 20 birds, $15 entrance, sliding handicap rise 27 to 30 yards. All shooters killing ten straight in their first quota of ten birds will be moved back two yards, while those who have lost two birds in their first ten will be moved up two yards. Interstate rules will govern the event, which will be shot over two sets of traps on the inclosed Spring Valley shooting grounds in the suburbs of this city. The purse will be divided percentage system, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent., while the high gun will receive a chest of silver presented by the Hercules Gun Club. To the woman shooter making the high score among the members of her sex competing there will also be awarded a trophy. The three low guns will also receive trophies.

Brooklyn Beats Newark at Chess.

Representative teams of Brooklyn and Newark chess players met in the first team match of an interstate character of the season at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the games contested on twelve boards being concluded at an early hour yesterday morning, and resulting in the defeat of the Newark Rice Chess Club by the score of 8 games to 4. The home team won six of the twelve games, the visitors two, and the remaining four were drawn.

DOG TEAMS ARE DEPLETED.

One Contestant Loses Two Animals in Long Race to St. Paul.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 28.—The little town of Harwood, eight miles north of this city, was made the night control by the three leaders in the Winnipeg-St. Paul dog race, after completing fifty-five miles today, making a total of 248 miles covered in the 522-mile event.

Driving three abreast, the trio of pacemakers, Hyurthur Hanson of Selkirk, Manitoba; Mike Kelly of Hecla, (Big Island,) Manitoba, and Gunnar Tomasson of Hecla, swung into the main street of the town at 7:45 P. M. amid the cheers of hundreds. The leaders plan to leave at 5 A. M. tomorrow.

Tomasson came in with four dogs, saying that he had left one at Hillsboro.

Gabriel Campbell, Joe Metcalf, Bill Grayson, and Albert Campbell arrived at Grandin, seventeen miles north of here, which they will make their night control.

Fred Hartman, driving three dogs, with one riding, completed 173 miles of actual running, since a fight among his dogs deprived him of his leader. He will spend the night at Hillsboro.

COLUMBIA MAY GET RACE.

Likely to Supplant Cornell on Harvard Rowing Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—There is a possibility that Harvard and Cornell will not row this Spring, after meeting annually on the water since 1905. The rowing managements of the two universities thus far have been unable to agree on a date, and the report is prevalent that negotiations are now being conducted for a race with Columbia instead. This race, if arranged, will occur on the Charles River Basin late in May, and the talk of it adds to the impression that a break between Cornell and Harvard is imminent.

Manager P. S. Howe of Harvard will not affirm or deny the report that Harvard will not row Cornell or will meet Columbia.

"I have had no correspondence with any prospective opponent other than Yale," says Mr. Howe. "The Advisory Committee, as far as I know, is still considering the makeup of the Spring rowing schedule."

Cornell has won nine of the twelve annual races with Harvard, but the latter has won the last two.

BIG HOLY CROSS SCHEDULE.

Expect a Strong Nine to Face Formidable Opponents.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The baseball schedule of the Holy Cross College team, made public here today by T. J. Faherty, the graduate manager, is the most formidable and comprehensive ever arranged for a nine representing the local institution. Among the newcomers on this year's slate are Penn State, Georgetown, Lehigh, and Amherst. Other opponents to be encountered include Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Brown.

Twenty-five games have been arranged, and two more, probably with Tufts, are likely to be added to the schedule. The team bids fair to be unusually strong. Coach Burkett has been working with his battery candidates for the past fortnight, and the call for regulars and freshmen will come on Feb. 1. There are three vacancies, caused by graduation, to be filled.

The schedule is as follows:

April 19, University of Pennsylvania, at Worcester; April 21, Amherst College, at Amherst; April 25, Stevens Institute, at Worcester; April 27, University of Vermont, at Worcester; April 28, Williams, at Worcester; May 2, open; May 4, Catholic University, at Worcester, Mass.; May 5, Penn State, at Worcester; May 9, Harvard, at Worcester; May 12, Amherst College, at Worcester; May 16, Trinity College, at Hartford; May 17, Syracuse University, at Worcester; May 19, Yale, at Worcester; May 23, Fordham University, at New York; May 25, Colby College, at Worcester; May 26, Georgetown, at Worcester; May 30, Dartmouth, at Worcester; June 1, Rhode Island State, at Worcester; June 2, Brown University, at Providence; June 6, Yale, at New Haven; June 8, Mt. St. Joseph's, at Worcester; June 9, Fordham University, at Worcester; June 11, Boston College, at Boston; June 13, Boston College, at Worcester; June 16, Brown University, at Worcester; June 19, Lehigh University, at Worcester.

ACCEPT SKATING CHALLENGE

Both Mathissen and Lamy Want to Meet Baptie for Title.

The sweeping challenge of Norval Baptie, who claims the world's speed skating championship, in which he offered to race any skater any distance for any amount of money, has aroused the echoes on many an indoor sheet of ice hereabouts, and has already drawn replies and acceptances from two whirlwind skaters. One is Oscar Mathissen, and the other is Edmund Lamy.

Mathissen, who has just abandoned the world's amateur skating championship and will race his first professional contest at Minneapolis against John Nillson Feb. 1, is the one to whom the challenge of Baptie was primarily directed. Baptie offering to race for "love, money or charity." A. E. Johnson has accepted the challenge of Baptie on Mathissen's account, but says that details cannot be discussed until the latter shall have finished his training and racing at Minneapolis.

Edmund Lamy, in accepting the challenge on his own behalf, denies that Baptie has any claim to the world's title, saying that Morris Wood defeated him in five races out of six in Cleveland in 1910, losing the sixth on account of a fall, and that Baptie has not skated a professional race since then. Two years later Lamy beat Wood at Saranac Lake in four out of six races, which, the former says, decided the world's championship.

Regarding the challenge which Baptie has issued, Lamy says: "I am willing to race him a series of seven races at any distance from 440 yards to fifty miles on any ring of eight laps to the mile, or larger, for a side bet of $5,000, the races to be skated any time during the latter part of February. This bet can be covered any time. I demand a forfeit of $1,000 to be placed within the next five days so as to give me ample time to get in racing condition. Otherwise I claim his challenge is a la Mexico."

Date of Hockey Game Changed.

Amateur league hockey enters the second half of its double round robin this week. There has been a slight change in the playing schedule originally drawn for the New York and Brooklyn teams. The Crescent Athletic Club was to have met the St. Nicholas Hockey Club at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Friday evening, Feb. 2. To accommodate the recently formed Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League, the clubmen have advanced their game and it will be played on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The schoolboys will have a double header at the Ice Palace on Feb. 2.

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MULLANE A WINNER IN MUDDY ROAD RUN

Glencoe Man Leads Thirty Harlem Athletes in Slippery Race—Other Events.

Running through snow and mud-covered streets which were slippery and dangerous from start to finish, athletes of the Harlem district competed in their weekly road race yesterday over the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association course. Although the event was marked by intermittent spills, when runners lost their footing, the entire field of thirty which started in the event finished in comparatively fast time.

The race resulted in a well-earned victory for T. Mullane, a Glencoe A. C. runner, who has been trying diligently since the start of the present season to gain a road race prize. He was assisted ably by the handicapper, who started him off from the 3:45 mark, and the Glencoe runner covered the journey in 25:23, actual time. He judged his pace well and was contented to stay with the leading members of the field until within about one mile of the finish. Then he began steadily to forge to the front, and by the time he reached the end of the journey he had opened up a gap of about twenty yards from his nearest competitor, J. Fitzpatrick of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A., who finished second in 26:47. Hand, another St. Joseph's athlete who started from the 2:45 mark, finished in third position.

Lew Heydet, the Morningside A. C. runner, who started from scratch, captured the fast time prize with comparative ease, although he was unable to finish better than twenty-third. Heydet's time was 24:07.

The team honors went to the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. runners, who finished in second, third, fourth, eighth and ninth places for a total of twenty-six points. The Glencoe A. C. was second, with 56, and Macomb's A. C. runners were third, with 60.

The first twenty finished as follows:

	H'c'p.	Actual Time.
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	3:45	25:23
J. Fitzpatrick, St. Joseph's Y.M.A.	4:45	26:47
V. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	2:45	24:59
J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:45	26:09
J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	2:45	25:20
W. Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	27:36
E. Farrell, Morningside A. C.	3:15	25:05
A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	4:30	27:23
S. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:00	26:02
F. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	3:30	26:38

F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (2:45,) 25:52; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (4:45,) 27:48; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (2:15,) 25:22; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (2:45,) 26:08; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 26:35; F. Davey, Macomb's A. C., (2:30,) 26:00; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 27:32; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:15,) 27:48; J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:45,) 28:30; J. Tatosian, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 28:55.

TEAM SCORES.

St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	2	3	4	8	9—26
Glencoe A. C.	1	6	12	17	20—56
Macomb's A. C.	5	11	13	15	16—60
Morningside A. C.	7	10	14	18	19—68

Eighteen harriers answered the call for the Long Island Athletic League's weekly road run yesterday over the Prospect Park course in Brooklyn, and all except three finished. F. Schultz, competing unattached, remained in the lead for the greater part of the race, and at the finish had a comfortable advantage over J. Fay of the Maplewood A. C., who was second. Schultz's time was 36:39.

Jim Plant, the Long Island A. C. runner, failed to enter, and the fast-time prize went to J. Braccio, a Maplewood A. C. runner, whose time was 35:21. Team honors went to the representatives of the Brooklyn A. A., who garnered a low total of 26 points.

The order of finish for the first ten follows:

F. Schultz, unattached, (4:45,) 36:39; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (4:30,) 36:32; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 35:34; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:00,) 35:21; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 35:37; O. Finkleman, (4:45,) 37:25; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (3:20,) 35:52; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 36:00; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 37:38; J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00,) 37:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A.	1	4	5	7	9—26
Kings County A. A.	2	3	6	8	10—29

Home club athletes accounted for most of the honors in the weekly road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League, held yesterday over the Hudson Guild A. A. course, representatives of the Hudson Guild winning the three individual prizes, and compiling the best team score. The winner was J. J. Reynolds. He started with a handicap of 2:45, and covered the distance in 27:35. The fast time prize went to J. Silver of the Seward A. A., who was clocked in 25:40.

The first ten finished as follows:

J. J. Reynolds, Hudson Guild A. A., (2:45,) 27:35; A. J. Prestia, Hudson Guild A. A., (2:45,) 27:40; J. B. Maura, Hudson Guild A. A., (3:15,) 28:11; J. Silver, Seward A. A., (0:30,) 25:40; S. Greenberg, Seward A. A., (0:30,) 26:00; E. Pinorini, Hudson Guild A. A., (2:30,) 28:05; M. Feinfeld, Seward A. A., (2:30,) 28:45; H. J. Robinson, Hudson Guild, (2:45,) 29:00; M. Krinsky, Seward A. A., (3:30,) 30:40; H. Friedman, Seward A. A., (3:30,) 33:15.

TEAM SCORES.

Hudson Guild A. A.	1	2	3	6	8—20
Seward A. A.	4	5	7	9	10—35
Xavier A. A.	11	12	13	14	15—65

Starting with the limit handicap allowance and leading over the entire journey, G. Kirkwood crossed the finish line a winner in the members' road race held by the Paulist Athletic Club yesterday. His time was 30:30. It was planned originally to hold the weekly road run of the Catholic Young Men's Union over the Paulist Club's course, but the race was postponed until next Sunday. The fast time prize went to J. Georgio, who started with an allowance of one minute and crossed the finish line in fourth position. His time was 32:00.

The first eight follow:

G. Kirkwood, (5:30,) 30:30; F. Lavery, (3:30,) 31:52; P. McManus, (3:30,) 31:54; J. Georgio, (1:00,) 32:00; G. Vouchis, (4:30,) 32:05; A. J. Hulsebosch, (1:00,) 32:07; J. Mullane, (5:30,) 33:05; H. Ivory, (5:30,) 33:08.

The Yorkville Athletic League road race, which was scheduled to be held yesterday afternoon over the St. Vincent Ferrer course, was postponed until next Sunday.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Manhattan A. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Tommy Touhey, Johnny Clinton vs. Willie Schaeffer. Both ten-round bouts.

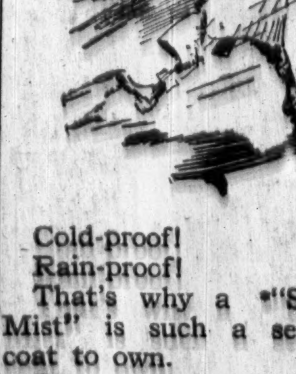
Palace S. C.—Ted (Kid) Lewis vs. Willie Beecher, Joe Steers vs. Mike Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Olympic A. C.—Mike McTigue vs. Johnny (Kid) Alberts. Ten rounds.

Yorkville S. C.—K. O. Daly vs. Jack Reed, Young Grover vs. Eddie Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Wee Wee Barton vs. Young Franks. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Benny Valger vs. Dutch Brandt. Ten rounds.



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Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Proposal for Pari-Mutuels.

Since the State Racing Commission proposed to establish pari-mutuel machines on the race tracks of New York State, which practically means the tracks under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, there has been an outcry on the ground that such a move would mean the institution of public gambling on a wholesale scale. Those opposed to the scheme convey the impression that the legalizing of betting on horse races would give opportunities for the professional gambler to ply his trade to the moral detriment of the people. That this view is erroneous would appear from the fact that the professional gamblers, who operate on the race tracks as bookmakers, are to a man strongly opposed to the suggested innovation. It is safe to say that if the pari-mutuel idea proceeds to the stage where bills are introduced in the Legislature to sanction the use of the machines, the most violent opposition to such bills will come not from the Church or other guardians of public morality but from the small ring of erstwhile bookmakers now doing business on the local tracks as layers of odds under the oral system.

By the installation of these machines the layer will be cut off from his precarious means of livelihood, and if he elects to patronize the tracks will have to take even chances with the public. At present he offers odds made by himself and with the percentage largely against the racing man who wagers on the chances of his own entry or the casual racegoer who visits the track to risk his money according to his judgment on the ability of the horses. There was a somewhat similar situation when the agitation against race track gambling was at its height prior to the passage of the Agnew-Hart bills. At that time the poolroom interests were strongly antagonistic to betting at the tracks, their idea being that with the race course closed the speculating public would be forced to the poolrooms and handbooks to get action for their money on races held in other States.

The poolroom men, united with reformers who believe betting is a far-reaching evil, were successful in 1910, and it may be taken for granted that in the present crisis the professional betting men will be lined up against the proposition to place speculation on a fair basis by the use of the pari-mutuels. On the other hand, the sportsmen who have suggested this change are men of standing in the community, who never have profited to any extent by betting on their own or other persons' horses. They state that in making the suggestions they are actuated only by a desire to see racing re-established as a sport for the enjoyment of the masses to such an extent that the breeding industry will become profitable enough to insure the permanent improvement of the standard of horses raised in America. In this they are following in the steps of France, Australia, Canada, and some of the States of the Union, where the principles advocated by the State Commissioners of Racing have been put in practice to the satisfaction of the public and to the advantage of the Governments. Commissioners Wadsworth, Knapp, and Sanford have made a frank statement in regard to the welfare of the sport, for the proper conduct of which they are responsible to the State. The fact that the innovation will be opposed by the professional gambling element would appear to be one reason why it should be seriously considered.

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Women's Team Golf Matches.

In deciding to curtail the number of contests in their intersectional team matches during the season, the members of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association have made a wise move. When Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, President of the association, and her helping officials proposed the idea of such contests last year, and carried it to a successful conclusion, it was in the hope that such matches would bring out and develop many fair golfers who would otherwise be content to ramble around the eighteen holes without much regard to the number or the quality of the strokes needed to complete the journey. The team matches did that to a gratifying extent, but in a measure the archers overshot the mark, for there were so many matches scheduled at such distances and inconvenient times that the enthusiasm waned a bit, after a brilliant start.

Some teams played as many as three team contests within a week, and in the New Jersey district some of the clubs were more than fifty miles apart. In the hot Summer months there were a great many defaults registered, so that it was necessary to postpone playing out the schedule until early Fall. In addition to these natural difficulties there were other things that tended to upset the order of business as decided upon by the Schedule Committee. More than one team developed a tendency to appear very regularly for the matches scheduled at its own home course and to disappear just as regularly about the time it was supposed to play a return match on the opponent's links. The question of giving some credit to teams which play a tie match was also much talked of during the season, as under the old ruling of giving no credit to either team in that case it put these industrious golfers on a par with the indolent ones who lay back in their hammocks at ease and defaulted the team match with serene indifference.

These were some of the difficulties encountered in carrying out the ambitious schedule of team contests through the season of 1916. All were noted and discussed at the recent meeting of the association at the Biltmore, and to remedy the matter Mrs. Donohoe has suggested that no matches be scheduled for the Summer months, that each team play only one match with every other team in its division, that a tie match count half a point for each team, and that New Jersey, with its twelve or more teams, be subdivided into two districts. All such remedies, however, will be applied at the discretion of the team captains of the respective districts. There seems to be no doubt that this movement has had a wonderful effect in stimulating women's golf in the metropolitan district, and it is to be hoped that the proposed changes in the conducting of the competition will bring even better results in 1917.

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The Victory of Brooke and Wear.

While nothing but praise is due the sterling play which gained for G. H. Brooke and J. W. Wear the national doubles championship in racquets, it is true that their performance is not as sweepingly convincing as if the champions of a year ago, J. C. and L. Waterbury, had been numbered among the contestants. The Waterburys actually were entered, but were forced to withdraw before playing a single contest. It is difficult to imagine two racquet players working with greater co-ordination of effort and greater skill than did the victors in the tournament, and yet there is the remembrance of the invincible quality of the play of the Waterburys a year ago in Boston. Devotees of the game will no doubt discuss for some time the possibilities had Wear and Brooke been pitted against the New Yorkers. Last year in Boston it was these two teams which met in the final round of the national tournament, and the verdict then was with the Waterburys.

It seems certain, however, that Brooke and Wear have improved greatly since that time. There were those who saw the contest in the final round of the tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club Saturday who pronounced it one of the finest racquet matches that had ever been played. Opposed by such men of merit in the game as Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell, themselves former holders of the doubles championship, Brooke and Wear gave an exhibition in the sombre-looking court such as made the blood of any true sportsman tingle. Racquets, when well played, is far more than interesting; it is absolutely thrilling at times, and there was many a moment in the final round when appreciation of the brilliant play simply had to make itself felt in vociferous applause.

It was a distinct surprise that Brooke and Wear should vanquish their formidable opponents. A week before, on the same court, Pell and Mortimer had been victorious. To bring their play up to a higher standard in the short space of seven days was the seemingly impossible task which the present champions accomplished, and they deserve all the credit which victory carries.

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The Uprising of the Umpires.

The umpires want a union charter from the American Federation of Labor, says a leak from Washington. The frail callers of balls and strikes desire more ample police protection. Also a minimum salary scale. Likewise the barring of income cuts in midseason. In addition, improved quarters at the baseball parks. They believe that snuggled close to the bosom of organized labor they can be carried through the turnstile into the golden land where dreams are realized.

That harsh laugh which rends the empyrean blue comes from the deep chests of those other seekers of union guardianship, the baseball players. In their eyes the banding of the timid, sensitive umpires against brutal aggression on the diamond is akin to a demand from jungle tigers that a stockade be erected to bar out the aggressive and vicious butterflies. On many a slow, reluctant trip to the clubhouse, made at the behest of one or another of these tyrants, blithe pictures of a happier time to come when the umpires would be boiled in oil at the close of each game and their successors chosen in a convalescent ward at the point of a gun, have arisen in the players' minds. Union protection for umpires? Why, it's the wailing plea of a regiment of hussars for assistance against a Sunday School class of little girls. It's screaming fishermen on the brook's bank, terrorized by a trout snapping at a fly. Such will be the sympathetic attitude of the professional baseball players on the new yearning of their traditional persecutors.

As for the fans, they will wish to ask a hypothetical question or two before they will assent to the establishing of a stalwart wall of bluecoats and night sticks between themselves and the umpires. They will desire to learn whether it will be construed as technical assault to recommend a commission in lunacy for one of the arbiters; or to suggest that his clarity of vision approximates that of a bat; or to inquire solicitously whether, perchance, his income has been surreptitiously increased by a kindly gift from the visiting team; or to remark that he appears to belong to that class of persons who appropriate to their own uses the possessions of others. If verbal reproofs of this nature are to be answered by a wild rush of the constabulary toward the grand stand, the fans want to know about it in advance.

As for the matter of improved quarters in the clubhouse for the umpires, the harassed magnates are likely to be the only dissenters. It will be felt generally that boudoirs hung with stone colored velvet draperies and decorated in old ivory should be provided for members of the field tribunals. That a scented bath and an attentive valet should await their return from their afternoon's labor goes without saying.

SENIOR GOLFERS ORGANIZE.

Officers Will Be Elected at Dinner of "Youngsters" Tonight.

About 200 linksmen, who play in the annual seniors' tournament at Apawamis, will dine tonight at Delmonico's and form an association to be known as the Seniors' Golf Association. This tournament has grown to such proportions that nothing except a regular organization can carry on the work now. More than 350 golfers, all at least 55 years of age, teed up and played over the Apawamis course in this event last September, making it the largest tournament ever held in this country.

The list of officers who will be elected tonight are: President, Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; First Vice President, Justice Mahlon Pitney, United States Supreme Court; Second Vice President, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien; Secretary, Walter Brown. The dinner committee is Frank Presbrey, George H. Barnes, and T. H. Watkins, all members of the Apawamis Club.

Scott Spurns Red Sox Contract.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Everett Scott of the world's champion Red Sox has returned his 1917 contract unsigned, it was learned tonight. It was reported that his new contract offered a smaller salary than he received last year. George Foster, pitcher, who, it was reported last Fall, intended to quit baseball, has notified President Harry Frazee that he has decided to remain in the game.

ST. ANDREW'S RINKS BUSY.

Curlers Play Spirited Matches in Morning and Afternoon.

Curlers of the St. Andrew's Golf Club competed in two matches yesterday, one being played in the morning and the second in the afternoon. The morning match went to the team skipped by J. R. Mix, which defeated the team skipped by Austen G. Fox by a score of 21 to 7. On the Mix team were Austen H. Fox, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, and F. Boardman. The opposing team, in addition to Fox, was made up of A. Douglas, George Clapperton, and Lawson Sanford.

These teams were broken up in the afternoon match, and two new players entered into the fray. This contest resulted in a victory for the team of which F. Boardman was skip by a score of 17 to 6. On the winning team were Austen G. Fox, Austen H. Fox, George H. Haven, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, and F. Boardman. The rival team was made up of George Clapperton, J. R. Mix, A. Douglas, Lawson Sanford, and Franklin Coe, skip.

Clarke and Von Stade in South.

F. Ambrose Clark and F. S. Von Stade, both amateur riders and owners of race horses, have gone South to Aiken for the hunting and polo season. Both of these sportsmen have steeplechasers quartered at Aiken, and in addition to hunting they are likely to take part in impromptu races across country.

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BOXING AT LODGES NOT IN LAW'S SCOPE

Woodbury Says State Athletic Commission Has No Jurisdiction Over Private Bouts.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Attorney General Woodbury, in an opinion, holds that boxing bouts conducted by fraternal organizations without direct or indicated admission charge, and with the sole purpose of stimulating attendance at meetings, do not fall within the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission. This is the first ruling to cover this proposition, and a copy of the opinion has been forwarded to the State Athletic Commission and another copy to the Chief of Police of Jamestown, where a fraternal organization had been holding bouts.

"It seems to me," Attorney General Woodbury says, "that, reading the boxing law as a whole and considering also Section 1,710 of the Penal law, which previously regulated prize fighting and sparring in New York State, the kind of exhibition given by the lodge in question, simply for the entertainment of its members and without a charge of admission, directly or indirectly, is not within the spirit or terms of the Boxing law. It is, in a sense, a private sparring exhibition."

Attorney General Woodbury points out that his ruling will not operate to sanction the holding of prize fights by private clubs to which admission is permitted only to members holding tickets for which a specified fee has been paid. This is a subterfuge which was attempted quite generally after the new law was enacted. In this connection he says: "All of these provisions seem to indicate very clearly that what was intended to be covered by the Boxing law was exhibitions for which an admission fee was charged. It does not seem to be that the distinction which I seek to make would open the door to abuse by permitting athletic associations to pretend to give private exhibitions open only to those holding certificates of membership in the club, but which certificates are really in the nature of tickets for the exhibitions."

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; three furlongs. Nete, 112 pounds; Tugs, 112; Tantalizer, 112; Reilloc, 109; Paula V., 109; Mary Henshone, 106; Royet, 105, and Napolia, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Beaver Kill, 115 pounds; Nepotism, 112; Dan, 110; Charles Nahm, 108; Papapsco, 108; Plunger, 105; Dahlia, 102; Velvet, 101; Sir Oliver, 114; Roy Brown, 112; Ex-Sheriff, 110; Cuneo, 106; Miss Represent, 105; May Star, 102; Pasha, 101, and Hester Smith, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Langhorne, 126 pounds; Noymin, 116; Stir Up, 113; Costumer, 110; Baby Cal, 105; Commensia, 104; Black Beauty, 102; Peachie, 92; Captain Ben, 114; Brizz, 114; Alex Getz, 111; Perseus, 106; Infidel II., 109; Minstrel, 106; Seamora, 102, and Hasty Cora, 92. Six horses were excluded from this event.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; Sarah Bernhardt Handicap; one mile. Brynlimah, 105 pounds; Sanscrit, 100; Opportunity, 95; Grumpy, 104, and Jim Wakely, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ray Oakwood, 113 pounds; Best Bib and Tucker, 108; Carlton G., 108; Clara Morgan, 106; School for Scandal, 96; Chad Buford, 108; Chilton King, 108; Joe D., 108; M. B. Thurman, 101, and Miss Tipperary, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Prime Mover, 116 pounds; Stelcliffe, 113; Easter Greetings, 111; Minda, 106; Lady Powers, 106; Voluspa, 101; Petelus, 113; Superintendent, 113; King Mart, 111; Petlar, 106; Anxiety, 103, and Walter Duncan, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Flying Feet, 116 pounds; Milton Campbell, 109; Kneelet, 106; Gibraltar, 104; Elpato, 111; Disturber, 109, and Miss Waters, 106.

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GIOVANITTI WRITES A VIVID WAR PLAY

His "As It Was in the Beginning" Has Some Scenes of Terrific Force.

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Some scenes of terrific force and some scenes that flounder helplessly make up the unusual and interesting play called "As It Was in the Beginning," which was unfolded behind the closed doors of the Gaiety Theatre last evening, and which will be shown to the public for one performance this afternoon at that playhouse. It is a study of hideous and brutalizing war, and is the work of Arturo Giovanitti, poet and labor leader, best known to most people, probably, in connection with the I. W. W. This play of his was played in Italian by Mimi Aguglia at the People's Theatre last Fall, but its production at the Gaiety under the auspices of the Stage Society marks Giovanitti's first appearance as a playwright for the English-speaking stage.

[illegible]

SHOWS NEW BURN CURE.

Miss De Wolfe Uses Moving Pictures to Get Aid for Injured Soldiers.

[illegible]

Two Orchestra Matinees.

[illegible]

Club Women to Study the Movies.

The Photoplay League has issued an invitation to the club women of the city to attend a meeting under its auspices on Wednesday morning of next week at the Rialto. The league is a national organization formed recently to improve the standard of motion pictures by creating a public demand for better films. Edwin H. Blashfield is President of the organization, and many prominent men and women have lent their names as members of the Advisory Board. The development of the motion picture from its inception to the present time will be discussed by S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto. The address will be illustrated with pictures.

To Recite "Paola and Francesca."

A dramatic recital of Stephen Phillips's "Paola and Francesca" will be given by Mrs. Katherine Johnson Ashe next Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Seabury, 29 West Ninth Street. Roger Deming will accompany the reading with a pianoforte rendition of Zandonai's operatic score.

OLD INSTRUMENTS HEARD.

The Friends of Music Introduce French Organization.

The Friends of Music acted as hosts yesterday afternoon to a most interesting and delightful organization of artists, the Society of Ancient Instruments. This organization is at home in Paris, and it is understood to be now in America because it has been sent here by the French Government to make propaganda for French music and musicianship. There is no need of discussing at present how far such propaganda is needed or is wise. The significant thing is the great delight that the playing of these artists gave to a numerous audience, and the prospect that they may give similar delight to a much wider circle of music lovers while they are in this country.

The society comprises Henri Casadesus, who founded it, and plays the viola d'amore; Maurice Hewitt, the quinton; Eugene Dubruille, the viola da gamba; Maurice Devilliers, bass viol, and Mme. Regina Patorni, who plays the harpsichord. They were assisted yesterday by Mme. Marie Buisson.

[illegible]

ENTERTAINS STAGE FOLK.

Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin Gives a Reception at Her Home.

A reception to men and women of the theatre and the members of the New York Centre of the Drama League of America was given yesterday afternoon at the home of the local chapter's President, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, at [illegible] Avenue. Mrs. Haggin was assisted in receiving by Directors of the league.

[illegible]

The Opera Concert.

Fritz Kreisler, who holds the record for frequent concerts in town this season, was again the added star at the Metropolitan last evening, when for the third time he sold out the house. The violinist encored Bruch's G minor concerto with his own "Liebesleid," and later gave his "Old Refrain," from a Viennese popular song, with Dvorak's "Indian Lament," and Chaminade's "Serenade Espagnole." Mme. Kurt sang the "Abscheulicher," from Beethoven's "Fidelio," and an air from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc." Mr. Didur gave solos from the Russian composer's opera "Pique Dame," as well as Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore." The orchestra, under Mr. Hageman, played Massenet's Spanish dances from "Le Cid" and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

Flock to Hear "Lonesome Tunes."

Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway, repeating their "Lonesome Tunes" from Kentucky, at the Little Theatre last evening, turned away more people than the small house itself held, so great was the interest in their latest novelty of American traditional songs. Mr. Brockway told how he had arranged the music sung by the mountaineers. Miss Wyman sang a dozen examples, including "Lord Bateman," "Sweet William and Lady Margery," and others brought from England by settlers long ago. In "Barbara Allen," the quaint harmonies showed many changes in a century's unwritten use of familiar melodies. There were also old French airs, rather odd in such company, but given by the young soprano with admirable diction and taste.

FATHER SHATTERS LOUISE'S ROMANCE

Parent in Kansas City Identifies Girl from Alaska and She Loses Film Chance.

WAS NEVER A WAITRESS

Admits She Was a Telephone Operator and Lays Claim to Knowledge of Seven Languages.

Louise Sachen confessed last night that she had bent the truth a little here and there in the 30,000 or 40,000 words she has told New York in the last week about how Broadway reacted on a mind which had previously received impressions only of the majestic scenery and the primitive human types of the Far North and of a few hamlets of the hinterland through which she passed on the way from Juneau to New York.

[illegible]

It was there that she met "Jim" Moloney, she said, who gave her the diamond earrings and the engagement ring on her finger. "He bought the telephone company, and I went with it," she said. The $1,000 which she brought from Alaska, she said, consisted of savings of $30 a month for three years as a telephone girl. The best evidence that her fame burst upon her unexpectedly is in the fact that she failed to assume a new name, so that her week of greatness came to an end as soon as Kansas City heard about it. Asked about this fatal error, she said she was afraid to. She had heard that it was a penitentiary offense.

"One thing my father says is absolutely false," Louise insisted. "That is that I was a biscuit shooter. I never waited on table in my life. Please don't call me a biscuit shooter. I have shot plugs in a switchboard, and even won a medal at Juneau for efficiency in shooting plugs, but that is all."

Louise said that she did not like the deception she had been practicing, but that it had caused her to meet a number of nice people and to give her a start on what she expected to be her new life, so that she did not have the heart to announce: "I am a liar."

An accomplishment she has hidden during the week, because it did not go well with her delightful simplicity and ignorance, is that she knows several languages.

"I know seven more or less," she said, "and I guess they will help me out here. I learned the Austrian and Italian at school. I learned Russian, Belgian, and French in Alaska, and I know English and Kansas City."

Louise is still at the McAlpin, but she will go to a less pretentious place—a boarding house—today.

SHOW FOR OPERA STARS.

Caruso Leads in the Funmaking at the Hotel Biltmore.

Signor Caruso, playing a big silver-paper French horn, or bringing down captive balloons with an improvised aero gun from a toy automobile, added a few numbers not down on the program of last night's dinner and vaudeville given by John McE. Bowman to some of the stars of this season's musicales at the Biltmore's small ballroom. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rehearsing Maugham's Comedy.

[illegible]

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The second postponement of "The Wanderer" was announced yesterday. The play will now open Thursday night at the Manhattan Opera House.

[illegible]

The Kellermann film, "A Daughter of the Gods," will be continued at the Lyric Theatre until Feb. 10. The last exhibition there had been announced for Feb. 3.

Frank Keenan will place a new drama, called "The Pawn," in rehearsal this week. It deals with a phase of the Japanese question.

The Theatre Club will attend the Wednesday matinee performance of "Seremonda."

A second edition of "The Show of Wonders" will be presented at the Winter Garden on Monday night, Feb. 12. The revue has been one of the most popular in the history of the music hall, and the night the new features are added will mark its 150th performance. All of the principals of the original version will be retained.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th Street. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50.
"A Wonder of a Show is This Show of Wonders."—HERALD. Show of Wonders. "Tops All Previous Efforts at the Winter Garden."—POST.
A Scintillating Spectacular Sizzler

Shubert 44th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laugh—And Be Not Ashamed. See Love o' Mike. COMEDY WITH MUSIC. "Sparkling, Youth, Beauty."—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
70th Performance Tonight
Gertrude Kingston AND HER COMPANY in SHAW and DUNSANY Plays
"An Evening of Fine Stage Art"

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1917.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Democratic caucus has approved the issue of $300,000,000 short-term Treasury notes to meet temporary deficiencies. It is necessary to meet the Treasury's bills, and it cannot be done in a better manner. The issue will afford an interesting comparison with other issues ranking close after the credit of the United States, and returning a better yield. It will be the first time in a generation or more that the United States has been a competitive borrower upon a large scale and anything like equal conditions. The caucus further decided upon the issue of $100,000,000 bonds to cover the cost of the American (Danish) West Indies, the Alaskan railway, the armor plant, and the expenses of the "Mexican situation." It is evident that those are expenditures of different sorts, although Congress grouped them together. There is nothing left of the Mexican expenditures except experience. It is clearly different from the expenditures for which the country will have something to show in a future of indefinite length.

Accounting principles would require that the current expenses for maintaining current conditions should be defrayed from current revenues. Still, the expenses are large and unexpected and might properly enough be spread over a longer time than the annual tax period. The law fixes the rate of interest at 3 per cent., but otherwise leaves the form of this issue to be fixed by the Treasury. No criticism would be called for if the bonds for the Mexican account were of shorter maturity than the bonds for the permanent purposes. The market's reception of these bonds will afford an even more interesting comparison than that for the short notes. There is certain to be a large demand for these bonds from persons affected by the increased taxation from which the issue would be exempt. Yet there are available securities of excellent quality which would pay a profit in the yield above the exemption.

The remainder of the bill is more contentious. It sets up a "preparedness fund" to be fed from $175,000,000 of the increase of receipts under the income tax law of 1916, from the proceeds of an increase of the inheritance tax to a maximum of 15 per cent. above $5,000,000, and from the collection of a tax of 8 per cent. on the excess of profits of corporations and partnerships above 8 per cent. on their capital. This tax is to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the increased income tax, under the law of 1916. Foreign corporations and partnerships are included in the ratio of their profits to their capital employed in the United States. There is an exemption for all of the first $5,000 of profit, and the exemptions under the law of 1916 are extended to the excess profits tax. The fund is to cover "appropriations "for army, navy, or fortification "purposes." It is to be available to the Treasury from time to time for other uses, and when depleted is to be restored. The yield of the excess profits tax is estimated at $200,000,000, the increased inheritance tax at $22,000,000. New bonds are $100,000,000, and the Panama bonds $231,000,000.

Indulgent judgment may be that this is the best Congress—this Congress—can do. The alternative is an extra session. It may be asked whether the depletion of this preparedness fund will be repaid to the Treasury in the manner in which the Panama bonds are applied to the Mexican expenses. Government accounting is the marvel and despair of accountants. There is no sanction to it. New laws are made for each emergency. The spirit of the law is that which has become familiar to the country, both in the assessment of burdens and exemptions from them. Profits and wealth are the enemy. They have no friends, and none has the hardihood to oppose them on principle. The new taxes are not laid with an eye single to revenue. The stamp taxes of the Spanish war would have been more remunerative. The taxes of the civil war would yield manifold the hundreds of millions they did yield if applied now in the same manner. There was no thought of taxation in familiar methods, approved by experience, because the intention of the law is not revenue, but selective distribution of the burden of the taxes. Wealth and profits are put under contribution, but, avowedly, the wealth and profits of those who disagree with the authors of this law. That is so clear that some of the Democrats turned insurgent on the spot. Addressing them, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. KITCHIN, said, in words we have already quoted, but which cannot have too much publicity:

> You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go North of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hot-bed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations.

So long as the country approves of taxation in this sectional and intolerant spirit, it can rely upon receiving an unfailing supply of it. Mr. KITCHIN has indicted the power which is to enact his bill. There is much more to be said, but it is hardly worth saying anything until it is known what response Congress will make to its leader, who is also its maligner.

MR. HUGHES'S OPINION.

The alarms that have shaken the breasts of certain practitioners at the New York bar lest the proposed contract with the New York Central Railroad for the west side improvement might be in violation of the Constitution, the laws, and the city charter, contrary to public policy, and beyond the powers of the Board of Estimate to execute will be measurably allayed, we hope, by the opinion rendered to the Corporation Counsel by ex-Justice of the Supreme Court CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The competence of Mr. HUGHES to pass upon this question, it will be admitted, is sufficient to warrant the Board of Estimate in accepting it as a secure reliance against taxpayers' suits or injunctions. Mr. HUGHES's habit of getting at the heart of any matter to which he applies himself is recognized in this community. It is understood that upon the bench of the Supreme Court he has recently had occasion to inquire into questions of law similar to those raised in connection with this contract, and an opinion thereon written by him and concurred in by the entire court is now the law of the land. The officials of the City Government could have consulted no higher authority, they are fortunate in securing this conclusive approval of their work.

Mr. HUGHES finds that the act authorizing the contract is constitutional; that the laws and the charter do not stand in the way of its execution; that the act of 1911 has not been repealed by subsequent legislation; that the act is valid in respect to the franchise and privileges of the railroad company, and that the contract in its effect as to grants of land and rights, the discontinuance of streets, and the use of park lands for railroad purposes is within the sound discretion and the powers of the Board of Estimate; that the contract is also valid in providing for the making and the payments for making the required physical changes; that the city is amply protected in its control over streets, wharves, parks, and public places, and that it is assured against liability incident to the work of construction.

So much for the law, which may be regarded as settled. We trust that Mr. HUGHES's opinion will satisfy the minds of those who on these grounds have opposed the plan. There remains the question of injury to Riverside Park and its restoration, as nearly as possible, to a natural appearance after the work is done. The members of the Board of Estimate, we are sure, are open-minded upon that point. If improvements can be indicated, better ways of doing the work pointed out, those who propose them will be listened to. But it will be well to keep in mind that large additions to cost will defeat the project, that the railroad as well as the park is of public use and service, and that the west side improvement has been seven years under consideration. It is of public interest that it be carried out in the shortest time consistent with sound methods. A policy of mere obstruction would be unjustifiable.

INTERNAL LIFE STUDENTS.

> Men who know the internal life of Japan say that Japan has cast the die for a policy of "Japan above all"—a policy of aggressive military action in China, hostility to the foreigner in Japan, and expansion that may become a menace to the United States.—Washington Dispatch to The Tribune.

These professors of the internal life of Japan are found at Washington and elsewhere. The Japanese politicians who opposed the appointment of TERAUCHI as Premier and his continuance in office, and have just got the familiar reward of a dissolution of the House for their pains, have viewed with alarm his alleged aggressiveness and bellicosity. The struggle, begun ten years or more before the first Parliament, for the responsibility of Ministries to Parliament, is going on, and in the way of "hurling charges" the Japanese politicians and press are fully as gifted as our own. The Japanese Government is just as military and bureaucratic, just as "aggressive and hostile to the foreigner," just as much and little of a "menace" to the United States as it was before TERAUCHI was appointed. Then his militaristic spirit was made much of in his own country and by some of the Japanophobes here. The professors of the internal life of Japan are talking twaddle.

They affect to be much alarmed over the attempt to assassinate Mr. OZAKI, head of the Constitutionalists. It is a risk that Japanese statesmen run. Probably no conspicuous Japanese statesman has not been threatened with it. It is a survival of the old belief that it is noble to put an oppressor out of the way if you pay for his death with your own. Marquis, then Count, OKUMA, lost a leg in 1888 by a fanatic-patriot's bomb. Viscount MORI was killed the next year. OKUBO, OMURA, and others, including the would-be political boss of Tokio, have been "removed" by this practice. The two chaps with short swords who tried to stab Mr. OZAKI are genuine conservatives, curiously "out of the picture" in a contest for responsible party government—and the offices.

It is usually the opposition that makes the loudest howl in Japan for a more vigorous foreign policy.

THE RETURN OF VILLA.

VILLA the bandit is General VILLA again. It may be doubted if, in the real sense of the word, he has ever been VILLA the bandit. During the period of his eclipse he was reduced to hiding out in the mountains with a handful of followers and supporting himself by forays, a sort of disreputable Bruce or Wallace. But he was always primarily not a robber but a rebel, reduced by numerical weakness and physical danger to the tactics of the rat instead of the lion. Now he is again at the head of an army, and has struck hands with ZAPATA, another of the same kind. He becomes a factor again in the history, not of crime, but of war and politics.

Since the death of the idealist MADERO, Mexico has had three salient figures, those of HUERTA, CARRANZA, and VILLA. None of them was the type of man who could come to the top even in a revolution in, say, the United States or England, and because the Mexican character is so foreign to ours we have never been able to look upon their ascendency except with impatience, wonder, or contempt. They are not, however, greatly different from Mexican leaders in past civil wars. Perhaps it would help somewhat if we ceased to apply Anglo-Saxon standards or to keep too insistently before our eyes the fact that HUERTA was a murderer—if he was—or VILLA an ignorant guerrilla, or CARRANZA an obstinate and punctilious precisian, and if instead of looking for Washingtons we applied rather the standards of France in 1793. It would be well if Mexico could work her way out of revolution through the medium of some Lafayette, but apparently she is not likely to do so even with a Robespierre. It was with corrupt politicians and unscrupulous soldiers that France found her way to a final solution, after LAFAYETTE had fled and ROBESPIERRE had been condemned.

It would be a profanation to compare VILLA with the high-minded MARION, but the conditions under which MARION lived and fought were those under which VILLA lived and fought during the time when he was legally a bandit. He was a bandit because he did not have enough military strength to be called a rebel; now he has got it and is a bandit no longer. It was only in the legal sense that he was a bandit at all. There is not much use in wasting epithets and denunciation upon him, for it is perfectly evident that he is not only a fact but an important fact. Neither is there any use in demanding that Mexico shall produce heroes or saints. It would be well if she could bring forth a Washington or a Hampden, but it is not her way, and in this world one gets along best by adjusting one's self to facts and seeing what can be done next. A good way to begin is to cease hurling adjectives at VILLA and observe him. It might have added to the comprehension of the Mexican situation if that process had been begun with HUERTA.

A PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION.

Congress, or at least the House of Representatives, clings, with all the ardor of a common interest, to the distribution of "pork" among the districts. Yet the old system of selecting, and appropriating money for, public building projects is doomed. There is much more than a comprehension of the needs of the Treasury in the opposition to the Public Buildings bill of 1916. That opposition is not temporary, but permanent and increasing. The country begins to understand that the day of waste, of unintelligent construction, of haphazard, unordered, planless administration is over. The Government of the United States must be intelligent, economical, efficient. In hardly anything has it been less so than in its public building system, which scorns business principles, makes no skilled study of the public necessity, or want of it, of each project, builds too small or too large, is primarily and essentially political.

Last December the American Institute of Architects urged Congress to create a commission of experts

> to study all the elements of the public building requirements of the Government and * * * outline a public building policy for the Government.

That is the only sound method. Public buildings are a technical, not a political, matter. To begin with, get the best experts, let them report a plan. There is none now. If a general public building policy can be laid down and agreed upon, the administrative body to take charge of it will have to be decided upon. The immediate, the initial, step is to provide a competent and civilized policy.

Representative TINKHAM of Massachusetts has just introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of

> a temporary building commission, to consist of five citizens of the United States, whose knowledge, experience in building undertakings, and whose integrity shall command public confidence and respect, one of whom shall be an architect and one of whom shall be an engineer, and the duty of which commission it shall be to study and investigate all the elements of the public building requirements of the United States, including the purchase of land; the best methods for determining the size, cost, and character of buildings; the provision for standardizing such units of size and plan as are possible; means for co-ordinating the valuable data and experience now possessed by various departments and bureaus with the highest skilled service in the planning and designing of public buildings.

The commission is to report within two years from its appointment. Congress is suspicious of experts. Possibly Mr. TINKHAM felt that he was going pretty far in specifying an architect and an engineer, and thought it safer not to be too concrete as to the other three citizens. In a letter to THE TIMES the other day two eminent architects, Mr. GRANT LA FARGE and Mr. WILLIAM EMERSON, nominated as the proposed Commissioners, besides an architect and an engineer, "a con-"tractor, a man experienced in prob-"lems of real estate, and a man widely "experienced in business affairs." Whatever the best composition of a commission, a commission there should be. Will Congress forgive the experts, a class that the United States will have to make a mightily increased use of in the years after the war, and consent to a commission? Mr. TINKHAM asks for $50,000 for its expenses. It could show how to save a great many millions.

THE LIMIT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The revised State Constitution composed in secret caucus by the representatives of the Non-Partisan League which runs the North Dakota House of Representatives contains this section:

> The State or any political division thereof may issue or guarantee payment of bonds in excess of the debt limit specified in this article, provided such bonds are secured by first mortgage upon real estate, or upon property of public utilities, enterprises, or industries.

As the State or any subdivision can go into business on its own hook under another provision of the Non-Partisan Constitution, the few Tories in the House wanted to know what, if any, limit the farmer Socialists were willing to set to the use of the State's credit for their plans. COLE of Fargo, a name to be honored by admirers of the romantic school of oratory and taxation, made memorable reply: "GOD's blue sky is our limit."

The wretched sophists and calculators of North Dakota now know the worst; and of course it isn't half bad enough. The farmers have risen. Taxes must rise in sympathy.

A TRUSTEESHIP DECLINED.

There will be general regret that, in a letter to the editor of World Speech, the organ of Ro, the most resounding, meaty, and ranine of universal languages, Colonel ROOSEVELT "declines "to go in for anything of that charac-"ter now." Even if he be "overwhelmed with work," he should take up Ro. A universal character, a universal genius, he of all men should welcome most warmly the one genuine universal tongue. No matter how well, how energetically, how dynamically he writes English, it will not carry his messages to the ends of the earth. The Veddahs, the Andamanese, the fish-eating Ostyaks, a thousand tribes, a hundred peoples, cannot understand him.

Colonel ROOSEVELT should have accepted a seat on the Board of Trustees of the Universal Language Society. Ro is easy as well as filling. Here is a letter written by an Oklahoma man after studying Ro forty-six minutes:

> Abi el ril ut abi tian ek rem it ajo ag avi ek sec abo uci fagi.
>
> I know that I never heard about anything that pleased me better than Ro.

As concise as English, but of how sharp a physiognomy, how wild a charm. And it can be more concise, as in the epistle of the same Oklahoman:

> Ro el ri sok, ud ab el rit id ap taf avta Ro ema at rod iv az dra.

Which, being interpreted, reads in our fainter speech:

> Ro is wisely planned, and I look forward to a time when Ro will be the mother tongue of every region of the earth.

So must every admirer of this Buckeye world-talk. Apparently it was named for the Colonel. He needs to give universal circulation by it to the words that arise in him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Society Does a Good Work.

Though the many activities, all commendable, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have made the organization known to everybody with what may be called a direct interest in its work, the general public is still not well informed—perhaps not informed at all—with respect to its achievements. That is a regrettable situation, for several reasons, one of them, and not the least important, though also not the most, being that, like some other beneficent bodies, this one needs more members, and, incidentally, more money, with which to accomplish its ever-increasing tasks. Therefore it has begun the publication of an official bulletin, bearing the name of "Scenic and Historic America," by means of which the facts in relation to what it is and to what it has done, is doing, and wants to do can be more widely and promptly disseminated than has been possible through the issuing of an annual report.

This bulletin, it is hoped, will develop in time into a magazine of regular periodical appearance, containing matter worthy the attention of all Americans with a concern for the preservation of their country's scenery and history. No. 1 of Vol. I is naturally a bit statistical and expository, but it tells exactly what anybody needs to know who would be informed as to what the society is, the sort of officers it has, its financial status and methods, and the aims for the attainment of which it exists. The later numbers, of course, will deal more fully with particular enterprises, and so be easier reading.

A purpose of this society with which THE TIMES has a warm sympathy is that of protecting parks—urban, State and national—from the sometimes well-intentioned, but always reprehensible, people who seem incapable of understanding what parks are for—people on whom, therefore, constant watch has to be kept in order to prevent the diversion by them of public property from general to special uses. This, however, is only one in a long list of "missions" in which the society leads or participates, and it thoroughly deserves the support of the patriotic, the aesthetic, and the intelligent parts of the community.

Its President is GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, and its headquarters are in the Tribune Building. The membership fee is $5 a year, but anybody who wants to pay more will be kindly permitted to do so, and he, too, will have his reward.

Explanation, Indeed, Was Needed.

Lord BRYCE was well inspired when he undertook to tell, in a carefully considered statement put out in the form of an interview, just why it is the Allies have decided that one result of the war shall be the driving of the Turks, or rather of the Turkish Government, from Europe, and the limiting of its domination, even in Asia Minor, to territory where the population is almost wholly Moslem.

As Turkey is, after all, a "small nation," though such a bad one, there has been in not a few minds, including many warmly sympathetic with the allied cause, an uneasy feeling that the proposed ignoring of its rights and desires as a people was distinctly inconsistent with the purposes of the Allies as announced by them again and again. This feeling Lord BRYCE, as might have been expected, appreciates as worthy of attention, and it is also evident, from his admission that the designed changes are "long overdue," that he realizes how great is England's share of responsibility for the perpetuation of Turkish power long after it had become morally intolerable.

His position as disclosed is that wrongs are not made less by their long standing, and that those who have for selfish reasons permitted the wrongs to continue are not thereby precluded from abolishing them on attaining a realization of their enormity. One notices, too, that he does not say that the Turks, or even their capital city, will be handed over as a possession to the Russians. Only the Russians themselves have as yet proclaimed that to be the purpose of the Allies, and it may be that a somewhat different disposition of Constantinople and the straits will in the end be made.

Of course Lord BRYCE has no difficulty in proving by ancient, and especially by recent, history that the Turks have forfeited all claim to a place in Europe among civilized nations, and that the only thing to do with them is to restrict them to an area where their periodic attacks of homicidal frenzy cannot be expended on helpless subjects of different blood and religion. They have had only too many chances to show themselves endurable neighbors and masters. Of all revolutions, theirs alone went backward, and made even the rule of ABDUL HAMID something to be regretted as better than that of his successors.

Explaining the Theory of "Squabble."

To HENRY ARTHUR JONES, the English playwright, perhaps more is "apparent" than exists. He thinks he sees, as a result of an adroit and persistent German propaganda, a slow but measurable turning of American sympathy away from the Allies, and he writes: "The great body of the American people is apparently acquiescent in statements that represent the war as a terrible European squabble, where no great forces of right and wrong are grappling with each other."

That this "squabble" theory of the great conflict is accepted and even proclaimed by a large fraction of the American people is a fact, and not to be denied. It is, of course, a theory without one real excuse, but those who hold it are not as stupid as they seem, and they profess to believe it because it gives them the justification they need for assuming the attitude of indifference, tinged with contempt or reprehension, to both sides. That, in turn, enables them to make a specious explanation to themselves and others of their refusal to give sympathy or aid to either group of fighters.

So are they saved all drains on their pockets, all possibilities of running personal risks. But they are not pro-German, and their position is not the result of a German propaganda. Indeed, that propaganda came nearer than has anything else to shaking these very people out of their calm and making them partisans of—the Allies.

The British will be well advised if they let alone what is not exactly "well enough," but what is the best to be expected in the circumstances.

Departing from Washington's Path.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One hundred and twenty years ago Washington, in his farewell message, left us directions for our security, which every American should read anew in view of the President's suggestion that we abandon our historic policy of independence.

Had we, "under an efficient Government," taken "care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture," we could now "defy material injury from external annoyance" and hold such an attitude as would cause our neutrality in the present circumstances "to be scrupulously respected."

Had these injunctions of Washington been scrupulously observed it would not now be thought necessary by the President to force upon Europe an any-price peace in order to save his face, nor to rush his country into the protecting arms of a blind pool of war-taught European nations in the hope that it may be spared thereby the legitimate consequences of its own naval and military disintegration. HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, Jan. 24, 1917.

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

Prof. Ladd Quotes a Letter as Expressing the Views of Many.

New Haven, Jan. 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extracts from a letter just received undoubtedly express the thoughts of several million of the most fair-minded and intelligent and friendly of English men and women about themselves, their enemies, and especially about the people and Government of the United States. The writer has children and other relatives in the British Army, and also for years useful and devoted citizens of this country.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.

Truly I and the majority, I believe, of British people are glad with every nation which achieves a success. The Panama Canal, for instance; I think every one feels proud of America, and glad for her. And Germany, too; we had no hatred for Germany. I could not understand how she could persist in desiring war with us; that is, those of us who saw clearly that such a thing was intended and was being prepared for. The great majority of the British people did not, and would not, see the truth, much less prepare for it. * * *

Of course, we can make no other answer to Germany than has been made, or to America. It may be that for the sin of the world God may allow a temporary return to the times of the Carthaginians and Romans, and their wars and cruelties. If so, the allied nations must suffer even to the death, and their spirit is just that—just the spirit of Sir Robert Grenville: "Fight on, fight on!" I haven't heard one person, man, woman, or child, say other.

I shall not presume to criticise America's actions or the President's far-famed notes. The American people have been generous and helpful to those cruelly used Belgians, and in all possible charitable ways. But America made one mistake at the outset, which she can never put right—never. It might have saved Belgium and the North of France. If President Wilson had at once spoken with a clear voice against the betrayal of Belgium, the American people would have echoed it as one man. At that period of the war Germany, I feel sure, would have been influenced, and other neutrals would have taken courage to add their protests.

In nations, as in individuals, there is always at some time a great crisis which must be met instantly, or, either for good or ill, it is gone forever. That was America's great refusal. Never think that the British people wanted America to enter into the war; we only wanted her to understand and show to the world the humanity and sympathy we looked for as a matter of certainty from a people of great ideals, a people who stand for absolute freedom. The Allies will have a victory, I believe, because I believe in God; otherwise I might even now doubt a complete victory. Anything less is unthinkable.

The Yarrowdale's Captives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to make a few remarks regarding an editorial article recently appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled "Why Not Fame for Both?"

While entirely agreeing with your sentiment praising the deeds of derring-do of the German sailors on board the British steamer Yarrowdale, I would like to make a protest against your insinuation that the 469 prisoners on board lacked courage and were afflicted with excess of docility. The time has yet to come when sailors of the British mercantile marine can justly be accused of anything remotely bordering on lack of courage.

It is more than probable that the great majority of these persons were Lascars, as they are very largely employed in the marine service. They are excellent sailors, but under stress of extraordinary circumstances are apt to become panicky; among them, too, were many neutrals, and it is not to be expected that they would show any yearning desire to grapple, unarmed, with German sailors, who doubtless were all walking arsenals. That leaves, then, a residue of British sailors, who, one may well imagine, were most rigorously guarded by the German sailors, the number of whom, according to the German Government, was but sixteen. It is not necessary, however, to believe this statement. The probabilities are that this number was far exceeded. I am aware that there is no way at present of proving these statements, but they at least belong to the realm not only of possibility but of great probability. Doubtless there are many others who agree with me in thinking that an injustice has been done to a body of men who are most justly famed for bravery, and are today in no way less courageous than in the "spacious days" of Queen Elizabeth.

CHARLES L. P. HOYDEN.

Westmont, Quebec, Jan. 25, 1917.

Riverside Drive Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 11 of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 26 the statement is made in an article regarding Riverside Drive improvement that this organization will send a representative to Albany to urge the enactment of the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill, which would transfer jurisdiction over the Riverside improvement from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission.

We would appreciate it if you would correct this statement, which was entirely unauthorized. We have had nothing whatever to do with this particular matter, and will not be represented at any hearing in Albany either for or against any pending legislation. The use of the name of our organization was entirely unauthorized and unwarranted.

WALTER I. WILLIS,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

New York, Jan. 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We note in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, on Page 11, an article under the heading "Appeal to Albany to Save Riverside," and that members of civic organizations who have been fighting the project for six years will go to Albany by special train on Feb. 6 to urge the enactment into law of bills seeking to transfer jurisdiction over the improvement from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission. The article further states a Mr. McKenna "said a letter was sent to all these organizations by the committee;" and that "replies have been received that they desired to be represented at Albany." This list of organizations contained the name of the Bronx Board of Trade as one of the organizations taking such action. We beg to say that Mr. McKenna had no authority to make any such statement for our organization, as we are opposed to this transfer of jurisdiction.

CHARLES E. REID,
Secretary the Bronx Board of Trade.

New York, Jan. 26, 1917.

SOME ONE.

Some one I knew took discontent
And left it everywhere she went,
And so you know the reason why
We can't be friends, some one and I!

Some one I knew was thralled with hate
And would no love reciprocate.
So hard his heart joy passed him by,
And so, all merrily, did I.

Some one I knew felt envy's grasp
And gave it back a loyal clasp;
So bitter was her every sigh
None kept her more aloof than I.

Just truth and brightness I must know
As on through this good life I go,
And so you know the reason why
We can't be friends, some one and I.

LURANA SHELDON.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Its Good Features Held to Outweigh the Strongly Opposed Reading Test.

By PROFESSOR ROBERT DE C. WARD of Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article in THE TIMES for Jan. 20 entitled "The Labor Exclusion Bill" you say: "The new bill is against the entry of desirables. It is not in the interest of public morality or public health." May I take the liberty of differing with you most emphatically in this view? I hold no brief at this time for the reading test. It seems to me, however, that most of those who attack this provision have not read the immigration bill at all, and do not realize that this bill covers about sixty pages, of which perhaps one or two pages concern this much-discussed reading test. With the many exceptions which are made in its application, this provision seems to me a rather unimportant part of the bill as a whole. It certainly is not worth all the fuss that is being made over it. It is in regard to the rest of the bill—the fifty-eight or fifty-nine pages of it not concerned with the reading test—that I wish here to speak. The new bill, in my judgment, is distinctly not "against the entry of desirables," and as certainly is "in the interest of public morality and public health." I take the liberty of repeating here certain statements which I made in print in an article published within the last few months, because they express my views as well today as they did when they were first written.

The bill is the result of years of careful study of our present law and of its workings. Its provisions, as the Commissioner General of Immigration says in his annual report, (June 30, 1915,) "contain the result of experience and investigation—of the experience of administrative officers, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, in the enforcement of various statutes regulating immigration, and of the investigations conducted variously but in particular by the Immigration Commission, created under the act of 1907, the report of which, comprising forty-two volumes, was submitted to Congress in December, 1910." The provisions of this bill "have been drawn with great care and thoughtfulness, * * * by them the law is made certain in its definitions and clear in its terms throughout—improvements badly needed in the existing statute." The bill aims to protect the United States against the incoming of mentally and physically and of otherwise unfit and undesirable aliens. It also embodies several provisions which would insure more humane treatment to the aliens themselves, and would, to a large extent, do away with the hardships involved in the deportation of aliens who are excluded at our ports, by preventing their original embarkation.

To the excluded classes the bill adds persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority and persons with chronic alcoholism. That many persons not properly certified as insane but who would, in many cases, become insane soon after arrival, could be kept out under the former provision, has long been the opinion of the physicians, the alienists, and the immigration officials who have made a special study of this subject, and who have for years strongly urged the inclusion of this new provision in our immigration law. Chronic alcoholics, who are surely undesirable members of our community, are often discovered by our examining surgeons, but as the law does not now state specifically that they shall be excluded they must in most cases be allowed to land. The new bill excludes vagrants, and persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form. It also aims to prevent the embarkation of aliens afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, by imposing upon steamship companies who bring such aliens a fine of $200 plus the amount paid by the excluded alien from his initial point of departure provided the Secretary of Labor is satisfied that the defects could have been detected by a competent medical examination before embarkation. This is an excellent and humane provision, and would go far toward making these companies more careful in the sale of passage tickets, and would save many unfortunate aliens the disappointment and hardship of being deported after arrival at our ports. The present fine is $100, has been shown to be too small to be really effective, and does not cover as many cases as are above enumerated. A new fine of $25, plus the alien's transportation expenses, is established in cases of certain other less serious mental defects and of physical defects which may affect an alien's ability to earn his living.

The new bill provides for a very much more thorough medical examination of arriving aliens, especially with reference to the detection of mental diseases; gives the Medical Inspectors the services of interpreters, and suitable facilities for the detention and examination of the aliens. This amendment has been strongly urged by the united action of the most important scientific bodies in the United States which deal with the prevention and treatment of mental disease, by State medical associations, and by individual physicians all over the country. That our medical inspection has been hopelessly inadequate has long been known to the experts. We have not had enough Medical Inspectors, and those on duty have not had adequate facilities for their work. Thus it has come about that, in spite of our law prohibiting the admission of insane and mentally defective aliens, our institutions have been filling up with just these people. As Dr. T. W. Salmon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has well said:

> "There is no reason for the acceptance of a single insane or mentally undesirable alien except inability to determine his condition."

The new bill extends from three to five years the period during which aliens may be deported who at the time of entry belonged to one or more of the excluded classes; who have become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, and of some other groups. This extension of the deportation period has been urged, year in and year out, by heads of institutions who have had to do with dependent, defective, and delinquent aliens, by organized charitable societies, and, perhaps most strongly, by the former Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, the Hon. William Williams, whose thorough, sane, and illuminating study of the whole immigration problem has contributed greatly to our understanding of the subject. It is the conviction of all the unprejudiced experts who have studied this problem that a five-year deportation period would relieve our penal and charitable institutions of an enormous financial burden, reaching into the millions of dollars, and would rid our communities of large numbers of defectives who otherwise would remain here, many of them a burden upon State or city, and many of them starting long lines of defective and delinquent children.

The new bill strengthens the provisions of existing law regarding the "white slave" traffic; makes the inspection of steerage quarters more thorough; compels steamship companies, when deporting aliens, to give such aliens as good quarters as those for which they paid on the voyage to this country; makes possible the expulsion from the country of alien anarchists and criminals, even when they have become such after entry; and in many other ways provides for the welfare of the alien as well as for the welfare of the United States.

I confess that I cannot see how you can regard a bill which embodies the many excellent provisions here very briefly referred to as directed "against the entry of desirables," and as "not in the interest of public morality or public health." ROBERT DE C. WARD.

MR. HOOVER IN AMERICA.

Those in Belgium Doubt That His Work Is Appreciated Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herbert C. Hoover, head in Belgium of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, is in this country to seek aid for the suffering Belgians. I think it will interest the public to know what the men working under him think of him, and the following extracts from a private letter from one of these young men leave no doubt as to the estimation in which they hold him. I need hardly say that the letter was not meant for publication:

> Every day one sees the effects of one's efforts, (such as they are,) and they are often gratifying. Naturally, neither I nor any man in the commission takes the least credit for what we do. All the credit, and goodness knows there is enough, goes to our chief, Mr. Hoover. I only hope he gets his reward some day. If that consists of the gratitude of the millions of people he feeds every day, then he has it already. But I feel that his own country should know more about him and appreciate him at his true worth. Perhaps they do, more than when I left. If he would only allow it, every man in the commission, past and present, would see that the country knew. But he isn't made that way; we shall have to wait till the war is over, (when we shall be no longer under his orders,) before we can make people begin to realize what he has done. I shall do my share; you wait and see.

The men working for the commission in Belgium know, as it is impossible to tell, the value of what Mr. Hoover is doing, and it is clear from such an indorsement as this that too much cannot be given him to enable him to carry on his beneficent work. X.

New York, Jan. 27, 1917.

Mr. Roosevelt's Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday morning you published a characteristic letter of Mr. Roosevelt condemning the principles of the League to Enforce Peace. It is, he claims, a "preposterous absurdity" for a league of nations to attempt to restrain, even for a limited time, one of its members from declaring war upon another when a question of honor is raised. He maintains that it would be "a thoroughly immoral thing" for the United States to enter any league that would prevent it from immediately punishing Mexico if another massacre like that at Carrizal should occur, or Germany if another Lusitania were sunk. He seems to take it for granted that the weak is the wrongdoer, and that it is in the power of the injured to secure justice by force. We would respectfully ask Mr. Roosevelt what chance had Colombia of securing justice by resorting to arms when we violated her rights and took a strip of her territory? What chance had Serbia, unaided, of enforcing a righteous judgment on Austria-Hungary? How would Belgium ever hope to obtain justice for the violation of her territory if England had not come to her assistance?

AN INTERESTED OBSERVER.

New York, Jan. 25, 1917.

SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION.

Conclusions Drawn from the Vote in West Virginia and San Francisco.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is all right to claim that West Virginia is the "only bone dry State," and that it has given prohibition its greatest victory and woman suffrage its greatest defeat, but the writer must protest against a statement made by "A West Virginian" in today's TIMES.

He says: "Suffrage was defeated in our State by a majority of 98,067, out of a total vote of 225,147, the greatest blow ever dealt in any State upon any question proportionate to the votes cast."

Local pride or lack of information prevents "A West Virginian" from "giving the devil his due." The defeat of suffrage in prohibition West Virginia is not the greatest proportionate majority. The defeat of prohibition by suffrage San Francisco holds that record, I believe.

San Francisco, with women voting, defeated prohibition by a majority of 76,842 out of a total vote of 148,968 on the same day that "dry" West Virginia gave woman suffrage its "greatest blow." San Francisco's majority was 52 per cent. of the votes cast; West Virginia's only 44 per cent. San Francisco, with its incorruptible women voters, has thus put "suffrage first" in the score of victories over prohibition.

Boston, with one-third more inhabitants than San Francisco, got out a majority of only 23,000 against prohibition at the recent election; Detroit, with several thousand more inhabitants than San Francisco, could get out a majority of only 9,000 against the "drys." "The liquor and vice interests" in Detroit and Boston, where they depended on the votes of "mere men," were not able to get out the votes of their cousins, wives, aunts, and sisters.

No such difficulties were encountered under the "purified politics" of the feminine franchise in San Francisco. As a result the city with the Golden Gate was able to down the "drys" by from three to eight times the majority man-suffrage could register in Detroit and Boston, and to break all previous records for proportionate defeats, besides incidentally making double suffrage California go "wet" on the same day that anti-suffrage Michigan went "dry." J. S. E.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

War Interest in the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to assure you that the people of the West are most deeply concerned and interested in the European war. If the attitude of the West is to be decided through an examination of the Western press, erroneous conclusions are apt to be drawn. It is true that the newspapers are not so prone to grasp at and print details based solely on hearsay, nor do they persist in placing on the front page the most momentous news of a German gain of fifty yards. But the really vital facts, the changes and conditions which are to be of future interest, have never been overlooked or neglected by the Western press or people.

The West has never been asleep, and when the time comes for action, and not mere discussion, will prove, as it did a few months ago, that it is as well, if perhaps not better, informed than are the Eastern States.

SYLVAN N. KOHN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

ROCKEFELLER PLAN SAID TO LACK 'SOUL'

Institute for Public Service Issues a Circular Attacking Experimental School.

"INDICTED" ON FIVE COUNTS

Charge Made That Teachers College Stultifies Itself in Lending Support to Proposal.

The Institute for Public Service, of which William H. Allen is Director, yesterday issued a circular in which the experimental school of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was roundly condemned. Copies of the circular have been sent to 5,000 public school and college men and to educational journals, it was announced. In the circular the institute indicts the General Education Board and its school on five counts.

The institute which criticises the proposed experimental school was founded in December, 1915, by Dr. Allen, who was formerly Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. When he filed with the Regents of the University of the State of New York an application for incorporation of his new research bureau he stated that the offices would be at 51 Chambers Street. He is the sole Director, and there are no trustees. In the prospectus accompanying his application Dr. Allen cited as one of the purposes of the institute the intention "to promote nation-wide interest in the need for efficient citizenship that will provide cumulative nonpolitical, nonpartisan, impersonal attention to the methods, acts, results, and needs of public business, higher education, and benevolent foundations."

Names of the financial backers of the institute have never been made public, but Dr. Allen at the time his application was filed said he had a guarantee of sufficient funds to maintain the institute for three years.

"Protest against the materialism of the Rockefeller ideal," says the circular, "has forced to the background men and women who carry the burden of education, and who see five serious weaknesses in the General Education Board's proposal:

"(1) The school described would not be modern, for it lacks the soul, the vision, the ambition, and the self-help of modern schools that are already here in New York City and in many other cities.

"(2) The experiment, even if properly located and conducted, seeks to prove nothing which has not already been proved a thousand times.

"(3) Nothing of general usefulness to public education can be proved in a hothouse experiment in Park Avenue, the richest residential section in the world, with 15 to 300 children, even if some of them are poor enough to require scholarships.

"(4) The General Education Board's pamphlets on rural, elementary, and high schools misrepresent present tendencies in education by ignoring and belittling two decades of nation-wide progress.

"(5) Earnest, sound, extensive experiments in public schools are discouraged and discredited by the enormous circulation given to indictments emanating from a Rockefeller Foundation which would be ignored as obsolete if issued by men or agencies not controlling money and promotion."

"The most amazing fact of all," the circular continued, "is that even Mr. Rockefeller's money should have induced Teachers College of Columbia University to stultify and deny itself, as it does when admitting that the proposed education has not been tried out for years in Teachers College. Men and women from all over the United States have been induced to pay tuition at Teachers College, as have parents for New York children, because of advertisements such as these:

[illegible]

"Yet the General Education Board's publicity has made millions of people believe that Teachers College and Columbia University never dreamed of using real situations and contact with environment before.

"At Columbia is Professor John Dewey, who has a national and international influence in education while the General Education Board's expert on modern schools was an unknown man, teaching a private school in Louisville. Why was Professor Dewey's national influence [illegible]

"Professor Otis W. Caldwell of the School of Education of the University of Chicago—called 'a Rockefeller private school'—is criticised as not equipped to be Director of the new experimental school, and the statement is made that the new school in twenty years 'can't know as much as has already been proved in school after school in New York City.'"

To the analysis of the experimental school presented by the institute are appended quotations from an editorial article in The Times of Jan. 21, urging careful consideration of the General Board's plan.

MAGAZINE FOR HIGH CHURCH

Proposed Monthly, Backed by Wealthy Layman, Is Met by Protest

Haley Fiske, George A. Armour, and some other Episcopal laymen who support High Church plans, were reported yesterday to have underwritten for three years a monthly magazine, to be published in this city in March. [illegible]

One layman said yesterday that the existence of the Episcopal Church was in the balance, and that he believed the High Church party would save the Church—if it still could be saved.

Miss Frances T. Post Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances T. Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gardiner Post, of the Castleton Apartments, New Brighton, S. I., to Judson H. Worrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Judson Worrell of the Beverley Apartments on Staten Island.

Miss Wilson at Yama Farms.

NAPANOCH, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Miss Marguerite Wilson and members of her house party arrived at Yama Farms in a special car from Washington yesterday afternoon. Will Irwin, Miss Ethel Newcomb, the pianist, and Miss Rose O'Neill are also at Yama Farms, where Miss O'Neill is finishing a musical play, which is to be produced soon.

DR. WISE FOR PROHIBITION.

He Calls on Jews to Add Their Voice to the Cry, "Alcohol Must Go."

"The Drink Question from the Jewish Point of View" was the subject of Dr. Stephen S. Wise's sermon in the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. He said in part:

"The liquor question is pressing for a solution throughout the entire country. Its settlement cannot long be delayed. To postpone the answer is not to solve it. Alcohol must go.

"I want my friends the non-Jews to understand what our views are. I feel that there is a serious danger among the mass of the American people to misunderstand the attitude of the Jew. The Jew has been temperate, if not cold, to prohibition heretofore because the moral hypocrisy which moved some of our neighbors in this prohibition movement is abhorrent to him. The modern hypocrisy which shouts, 'We believe in prohibition, but we do not want its enforcement,' is abominable to him. His attitude is an honest, frank, and sincere one.

"Rum is a blessing only for the idle rich, for the extinction of their kind, and as a means to make their perpetuation impossible, but to Jews and non-Jews alike it is a menace. To young Jewish men generally I say, 'Free yourselves of the harrowing restraints of the cocktail and the cigarette.' The prohibition question is no Jewish question. It is an American problem. Do not let us think about ourselves, but let us think of the welfare of the whole country. Let the verdict be 'Alcohol must go.'"

MISS DRAPER RECITES.

Clever Monologist Gives an Amusing Program at the Comedy.

Miss Ruth Draper, who is known to a discriminating and growing public as a monologist of rare artistry and charm, gave a recital last night in the Comedy Theatre. Her program included seven original numbers to which were added two encores, some of them new to her hearers, the others favorite selections from other recitals.

Sketches in German, French, Rumanian and English, as she spoke from Americus, Ga., to Grand Street, and from Park Avenue to Mayfair, were given by Miss Draper, and with the assumption of each language one felt convinced that it must be her mother tongue, so perfectly did she enunciate it. A German governess struggling with her unruly nose and pupils, the instructor of a calisthenic class, a French peasant, a Manhattan débutante, and the inmates at an English house party were among the characters Miss Draper impersonated with skill.

Miss Draper is not only an excellent mimic, but she is a clever actress as well, as was demonstrated in her Rumanian "slice of life." Here was a language unfamiliar to practically the whole audience, and yet her facial expression, vocal intonation and inflection, and pantomime so illumined the little story as to make it easily intelligible. Her Southern girl in New York and New York débutante, and in a conservatory disclosed her faculty of observation and her keen sense of humor. Perhaps Miss Draper's débutante was the inspiration for identical sounds Elsie Ferguson makes in her characterization of a society miss at the Hudson.

Miss Draper will give another recital on Tuesday afternoon of next week, when she will be assisted by Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh.

THE NEWEST FILM CRUSADE.

"Enlighten Thy Daughter" an Inept Movie Melodrama.

"Enlighten Thy Daughter" is the imperative title of a new film exhibited for the first time yesterday at the Park Theatre. That being impossible one hastens to do the next best thing and advise some other man's daughter not to waste time on the picture. No moral grounds can be found for objecting to the film, although the reason for its being probably does not lie in the high-sounding name of the presenting concern, the Enlightenment Photoplay Corporation, rather the advice is given because it is an inept and melodramatic variant of the theme of the danger that lurks in the failure to apprise the young of dangers by which they are beset.

[illegible]

"The Courage of Silence," a photoplay a little above the average [illegible]

MADGE KENNEDY LONG WED.

Actress Kept Her Marriage to Bolster a Secret for Months.

Madge Kennedy, an actress who has been popular in New York since her first appearance here some years ago in "Over Night," was married on Sept. 30 to Harold Bolster, it became known yesterday. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bridegroom in Riverside Drive by the Rev. Frederick W. Adams of St. Andrew's Church. [illegible] Mr. Bolster is General Manager of the Vitagraph Company of America.

Recital by Gabrielle Gills.

Gabrielle Gills, another of the musicians brought over by the French-American Association lately organized [illegible] Society of Ancient Instruments, now on tour here, as she has done in France.

Caruso to Sing at Matinee.

One of Signor Caruso's infrequent appearances outside the opera subscription is announced at the Metropolitan two weeks from today, on Lincoln's Birthday, in a special matinee of "Aïda." The box office sale opens this morning at 9 o'clock. In the cast with Caruso are Muzio, Ober, Amato, and Rothier.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Bordeaux on the Touraine were:

[illegible]

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

[illegible]

CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN FOR CONVERTS BEGUN

St. Patrick's Cathedral Twice Crowded to Hear Lectures in Explanation of Doctrine

WILL CONTINUE TWO WEEKS

Paulist Fathers Ready to Meet and Talk with Any, Who May Seek Advice or Instruction.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded twice yesterday, once in the morning and once in the evening, for the opening services in a Catholic campaign for the conversion of non-Catholics, which has been considered by some as the counterstroke to the Billy Sunday revival to be opened here on April 1. Twice every weekday, except Saturday, and on Sundays for two weeks the Rev. Bertrand L. Conway and the Rev. James M. Gillis, Paulist fathers, will speak in the cathedral, the announced purpose of their series of lectures being "to explain the doctrines of the Catholic Church to all seekers of the truth, and to answer in a kindly manner their difficulties."

A question box through which one troubled with religious or moral uncertainties may seek enlightenment, and daily interviews at the cathedral rectory, at which applicants for guidance or information may meet and talk with the fathers, are part of the campaign, which is under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.

Father Conway delivered the sermon yesterday morning, his subject being "The Good Shepherd." He said that Jesus Christ was the Good Shepherd of all men who wished to enter "the fold," and that, like Christ, the Catholic Church held love for all men, regardless of their religious beliefs or nonbeliefs.

"We say to those outside the Church," he said, "that the Church is always ready to welcome them. There is no bitterness in her for any man. There are those who calumniate the Church, as Christ was calumniated, but we do not hate them. All we have to do with them is to tear the bandage from their eyes so that they may see the truth. The second type of man outside of the fold is the indifferent man, and he is more difficult. But God will always put something in such a man's heart, something in his life, through which he may be brought within the fold. We must be patient, and work."

At this point the speaker's words made it clear that he had no intention of moving the people to sudden conversion. He was not shouting for "trail-hitters."

"We do not expect every one to be converted in a day," he said. "We do not wish it."

Then he explained that the purpose of the lectures was to plant seeds in men's hearts, to start them thinking, so that in good time they might "see the light." He told of instances of conversion which followed months and years after work by Catholics. Explaining the application of true Catholicism, the speaker said:

"A man visiting a priest in a Western town once noticed that all the men of the town tipped their hats to the priest, and that the women and children all smiled and greeted him with affection.

"'Are all these your people?' asked the man, and the priest replied, 'Yes, they are all my people.'

"'But are they all Catholics?' the man inquired, and the priest answered, 'No, only about 10 per cent. of them are Catholics, but they are all my people.' That is true Catholicism."

Father Conway said that people everywhere were willing to hear the message of the Catholic Church. He said that no matter where a Catholic priest went—to communities in which were prevalent Masons, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Lutherans, and others—he was always listened to by hundreds and by thousands. And the speaker invited the Catholics of the city to bring their non-Catholic friends, asking them to come "in an American spirit of fairness, which hears the other side."

The subject for last night's address was "The Place of Reason in Religion."

The lectures in the cathedral on weekdays will be at 12:10 and 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 11 and 8 o'clock.

WILL STAY AT BRICK CHURCH

Dr. Merrill Decides to Decline Presidency of Union Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, to whom the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary was offered three weeks ago, told one of the largest congregations the church has held yesterday that he had decided not to accept the place. [illegible]

"It was a matter very difficult to decide at first. There were many things to be considered, and I decided to set aside everything else and refer the question to my judgment and my conscience. [illegible]"

The Rev. Graham C. Hunter preached the sermon at the Brick Church yesterday. There was also an address by the Rev. Theodore Fiske Savage of Christ Church.

SWEDISH KING SENDS BISHOP

He Will Come to Visit the Lutheran Churches of America.

Announcement was made in Lutheran Churches of New York yesterday that the King of Sweden has commissioned [illegible]

Pennsylvania Alumni to Dine.

The annual dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City will be held at Delmonico's next Saturday evening. Major Gen. Leonard Wood will give his views of the military training camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere, in the light of the experience of the last two Summers in an address on "Preparedness and the Plattsburg Idea." Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske will speak for the navy, in an address on "Naval Preparedness." Henry Woodhouse, Director of the Aero Club of America, is to talk on "Aircraft in War and Peace." Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. William McClellan, Dean of the Wharton School, will tell the alumni of university affairs, and Robert Folwell, head coach, will give a talk on football.

300 Killed in Earthquake.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Batavia gives further details of the earthquake on the island of Bali. Great landslides destroyed all of a village except fourteen houses.

Three hundred persons were killed in the earthquake, and the total casualties were nearly 600.

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD PLEADED IN PULPITS

Birth Control Teaching Advocated by Dr. Hess as a Great Social Welfare Step.

MANY SPECIAL SERVICES

Police Chaplain, in Sermon, Says There Can't Be Too Many Children in the Land!

In a general movement for approval of and co-operation with the work of the National Child Labor Committee, clergymen observed yesterday as "Child Labor Sunday." Many made special pleas in their sermons for universal State laws to protect the children in the same way that the recently enacted national law guards their welfare in interstate industries.

While the Rev. William M. Hess, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, advocated birth control and prohibition of the sale of liquor as the two greatest factors for the success of the movement, the Rev. Dr. John A. Wade, Police Chaplain, said in his sermon, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, that there could never be too many children. Dr. Hess said, in part:

"Liquor and drunkenness are among the main causes of children being put to work at an age too early for both health and morals. Another cause may be attributed to too many children in many of the families of the very poor, who are forced to labor for their own and others' support. For this reason I say we must have birth control teaching, to be given, of course, only by physicians and registered nurses. Then we may be able to attain and enforce a satisfactory child labor law on a real constructive basis.

"What has been accomplished so far in the protection of the child brings the realization that more attention is now being paid to the man than to the dollar. We are at last approaching industrial freedom."

The sermon was illustrated with moving pictures of child labor conditions.

"We can't have too many children in the land," said Dr. Wade in his sermon. "The responsibility and the burden of providing for the protection of the child against enforced labor rest on the family, the State, and the nation, and we should see to it that the child is cultivated physically, morally, intellectually, and spiritually."

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Free Synagogue, who in the course of his address alluded to the tendency to socialize our democracy, said:

"The child labor law, which President Wilson not only signed but made possible, embodies a high social achievement. This charter of childhood proclaims one of two elementary truths in an industrial democracy—that a man shall have the right to work and that every child shall have the right not to work. The children's charter means a new freedom for the overworked children of the nation. It will now become the part of statesmanship so to enforce the law that it will become a living statute and not a dead letter."

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, said: "The progress of child labor protection shows the advancement of the Kingdom of God in these times when people ask, 'Is religion winning?'"

Among other clergymen who mentioned the subject in their sermons were the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant at the Church of the Ascension; the Rev. Dr. N. M. Thomas, East Harlem Church; Dr. Felix Adler, Society for Ethical Culture; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Randall, Mount Morris Baptist Church; the Rev. F. E. Balster, Manor Reformed Church; the Rev. J. Howard Melish, Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. John E. Steen, Ascension Memorial Church, and the Rev. John R. Zeller, Willis Avenue Methodist Church.

DOVE FLEW INTO CHURCH.

Dr. Eaton Accepted It as Omen of Days to Come to Europe.

The fluttering wings of a dove in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, interrupted the sermon of Dr. Charles A. Eaton and occasioned the remark of Dr. Eaton that he hoped the bird would remain to be an omen of the days that may soon come to the tortured peoples of Europe. The dove flew in through a window, perched upon the rail in the choir loft for a few moments, and then flew back over the congregation to the sill of the window and remained there during the sermon.

[illegible]

Mrs. E. P. Kepple Buried.

The funeral of Mrs. Marion Kepple, wife of Ernest P. Kepple, a member of the staff of The New York Times, was held yesterday from her home, The Castle Homestead, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Mrs. Kepple was a daughter of the late John Adams Harrington, known as a dramatic critic under the name of John Carboy.

Obituary Notes.

[illegible]

CAUGHT IN RIVER ICE THREE BOYS ARE SAVED

Voyage to Coney Island, with Bed Sheet as Sail, Nearly Resulted in Disaster.

Three boys, sons of business men living in Edgewater, N. J., set out in a skiff yesterday with the idea of navigating the icy Hudson River as far as the lower bay. They were Donald O'Callahan, 15 years old, of 24 Hudson Terrace; George Trolsen, 14, of Hudson Place, and William Smith, 13, of 22 Valley Place, Edgewater.

The boat belonged to young O'Callahan, who used a bed sheet for a sail. An hour after the boys had cast off from Edgewater, persons on the Manhattan side at 159th Street, saw the little boat icebound in midstream and in danger of being capsized by the heavy floes. The boys, spray soaked, were shouting for help and exercising their muscles to the extent that their frozen clothing permitted. The sail had gone by the board.

Several attempts were made to reach them, but the ice prevented. Finally, Sergeant Ellis, commanding the police launch patrol, was notified at Harbor A. Men and women on shore put in many anxious moments while the police launch was running full speed from the Battery. It took several minutes after reaching the boys to transfer them to the launch.

The boys said they had set out to see what Coney Island looked like in Winter. All three were sent home.

Gen. Theodore Dead.

General Davilmar Theodore, a former President of Haiti, died there on Jan. 13, in his sixty-sixth year. He was known in Haiti as "Papa Theodore," and was President shortly before the American occupation. General Theodore overthrew the Government of General Oreste Zamor and made his entry into Port au Prince on Nov. 6, 1914. General Vilbrun Guillaume immediately started a revolution, and General Theodore was forced to abdicate, leaving Haiti on a foreign vessel. As soon as the Americans took charge of the country he returned.

Rabbi Abraham L. Alperstein.

Rabbi Abraham L. Alperstein, President of the New York Branch of the Association of Orthodox Rabbis and pastor of the Mishkin Israel Congregation at 88 Henry Street, died yesterday at his home, 120 West 117th Street. He was born in Russia, and came here thirty-eight years ago. His wife and nine children survive him. Funeral services will be conducted today at his home. He will be buried in Mount Judah Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALBERT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Albert a son, Sunday, Jan. 28, 990 Madison Av.

GALL.—Jan. 24, 154 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gall, a daughter.

LEVY.—Jan. 25, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Levy, a son.

LIPSIUS.—Jan. 25, 509 West 170th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lipsius, a son.

MARKOWITZ.—Jan. 27, Rockville Centre, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Markowitz, a son.

SHAMPAN.—Jan. 24, 75 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shampan, a daughter.

STEIN.—Jan. 22, 3,084 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stein, a son.

Engaged.

LYON—VOLLMAN.—Maud C. Vollman to Whitney Lyon at Larchmont, New York, on Jan. 27, 1917.

Married.

AUFSES—OPPENHEIMER.—Corinne Oppenheimer to Mortimer A. Aufses.

BLOCK—BLOCK.—Ida Block to Arthur A. Block.

BUSHEL—ROSENBERG.—Leah Rosenberg to Samuel D. Bushel.

DAFF—ROSENGARTEN.—Madeline Rosengarten to Max Daff.

DANIN—CASLOW.—Lillian Caslow to Ely M. Danin.

EPSTEIN—NOVECK.—Bessie Noveck to Edward Epstein.

GANS—BAER.—Lulu Baer to Adolph B. Gans.

GARTEN—HYMAN.—Ethel L. Hyman to Nathan Garten.

GATTLE—SALINGER.—Hattie Salinger to Otto Gattle.

GOLDBERG—TURKEL.—Clara Turkel to Morris M. Goldberg.

HARRIS—FRANK.—Carrie Frank to Monte Harris.

LINE—WACHSMAN.—Bessie Wachsman to Harry Line.

STERN—HAASE.—Pauline Haase to Edward Stern.

TAYLOR—KORNSAND.—Selma Kornsand to Maurice W. Taylor.

WALTER—LUNEBURG.—Lillian Luneburg to Adolph Walter.

WERNER—KRASSE.—Rae Krasse to Bernard L. Werner.

WITTENBERG—HEINEMAN.—Irene M. Heineman to Jack Wittenberg.

WOLLMAN—MINDES.—Sara C. Mindes to Leo Wollman.

Married.

BORIER—LEVINE.—Jan. 21, Villa Levine to [illegible]

GREENBERG—[illegible]—Jan. 21, Henrietta [illegible] to Samuel H. Greenberg.

ISAACS—CASPER.—Jan. 28, Jessie Casper to Louis H. Isaacs.

RUBIN—BAGIS.—Jan. 21, May Bagis to Leo Rubin.

SINGER—SPIESS.—Jan. 21, Hattie Spiess to William Singer.

WEISEL—COHN.—Jan. 21, Helen Cohn to Isidore Weisel.

Brooklyn.

CLARK—WORDEN.—Jan. 27, Jane E. Worden to William H. Clark.

FRISCH—BAAR.—Jan. 21, Isabella Baar to Walter Frisch.

Died.

BALCH.—On Jan. 28, 1917, Laura A. Balch, at 481 William St., East Orange, N. J., formerly of Newburyport, Mass. Funeral private. Newburyport and Boston papers please copy.

BECK.—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, 1917, Julius Beck [illegible] Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BEST.—Cora G., Saturday, Jan. 27, at [illegible]

BIEL.—Sunday, Jan. 28, Rosa Biel, widow [illegible]

CAREY.—[illegible]

CRANE.—[illegible]

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Mary [illegible]

DOS PASSOS.—[illegible] convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, Saturday, Jan. 27, at Wilmington, Del. [illegible] Wilmington papers please copy.

ENGELMAN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 28, 1917, Bernard Engelman, aged 74 years. [illegible] Interment at Machpelah Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERNBACHER.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, 763, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend Masonic funeral services of our deceased brother [illegible] Fernbacher, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M. [illegible] Cemetery, Cypress Hills. By order of HERMAN E. BERNSTEIN, Master. HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

FORSYTH.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, at [illegible]

Died.

HACKETT.—After a lingering illness, on Saturday morning, Jan. 27, 1917, at Atlantic City, N. J., Corcelius H. Hackett, aged 77 years. Funeral service at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning at half past ten. Interment private.

HAMILTON.—Very suddenly on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Augustus F. Hamilton, aged 27 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEITKAMP.—On Friday, Jan. 26, of pneumonia, Irving Ritson Heitkamp, in his 29th year. Services at 295 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Monday, at 2 P. M.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, at her late residence, 184 Crown St., Brooklyn, Sarah M. Cushman, beloved wife of Howard L. Higgins, in her 77th year. Funeral services at the Tompkins Av. Congregational Church, Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M.

HOLDEN.—Hattie Simmons, beloved wife of Rev. Louis Edwin Holden, D. D., departed this life Jan. 28. Funeral services 1,111 Dean St., Brooklyn, Monday, 8 P. M. Private. Interment Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, 10 A. M.

HOLLENBACK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at her late residence, 400 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Juliette Geneva, daughter of John Welles and Amelia Beard Hollenback. Funeral service on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M. Interment Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

HUNN.—In Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 12:30 A. M., Julia de Murguiondo, widow of Townsend Shartless Hunn, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral private, Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence in Plainfield, N. J.

HURMUZE.—At his residence, 248 West 105th St., on Jan. 28, John G. Hurmuze, beloved husband of Grace J. Hurmuze. Masonic services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Streets, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Funeral services at the Armenian Apostolic Church, 321 East 27th St., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

HUSE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, Reginald Marvin, beloved husband of Mary Chapman Huse and son of the late Caleb and Harriet Pinckney Huse. Services at The Cedarcroft, Plainfield, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M. Interment at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., at 3:30 o'clock Monday.

KANTROWITZ.—On Jan. 28, Roland W., son of Joseph Kantrowitz, at his late residence, 448 Riverside Drive. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LICHTENBERG.—Members of Manhattan Lodge, 156, I. O. B. B., are invited to funeral of Brother Bernard Lichtenberg, Monday, Jan. 29, 1 o'clock, from North Tenth Av., adjoining Turn Hall, Mt. Vernon. S. Leavitt, President; P. Cowen, Secretary.

LYLE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at his late residence, 112 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Oscar Kennett, husband of Alice O. Moody. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago papers please copy.

McEVEETY.—Bernard, on Sunday, Jan. 28, beloved husband of Elizabeth McEveety, (nee Whealen,) father of John A., Charles J., and Bernard F. McEveety. Funeral from his late residence, 2,777 Decatur Av., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's. Kindly omit flowers.

McFADDEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, in New Brunswick, N. J., Ella E. McFadden, (nee Finn,) widow of Michael McFadden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACY.—At her residence, Richmond Hill, L. I., Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, Sophie A. Macy, widow of the late J. Williams Macy. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill, L. I., Monday, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

MULFORD.—Anna, daughter of Ezekiel Mulford, died Jan. 27, aged 80.

NATHUSIUS.—Emma A., daughter of the late Oscar and Frances Nathusius, died after a lingering illness, Jan. 27. Funeral services Monday at 8 P. M., at George B. Orr's Chapel, 10 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

NAUDAIN.—At her residence, Garden City, L. I., on Jan. 27, Harriet Douglas Naudain, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Naudain, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at her residence, Garden City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

NILAN.—On Jan. 27, Mary E., beloved daughter of Mary and the late Patrick Nilan. Funeral from her late residence, 161 East 90th St., Jan. 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St. Interment Calvary.

O'BRIEN.—Pauline Agnes O'Brien, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Michael C. O'Brien, 181 West 122d St., Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917. Notice of funeral later.

REAMER.—Elizabeth Gait Lawrence, daughter of the late Benjamin Howard and Selena Gray Lawrence of Louisville, Ky., at the Hotel Buckingham on Jan. 28. Funeral private.

REYNOLDS.—After a short illness on Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., William T. Reynolds, in his 70th year. Funeral services from his late residence on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

ROBINSON.—Sarah Swann, on Jan. 28, in the 87th year of her age, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Robinson, 31 Harrison St., Stapleton, N. Y. Funeral private.

ROSENTHAL.—Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, after short illness, Herman Rosenthal [illegible] Kindly omit flowers.

SAGE.—At Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Jessie, wife of John Sage. Funeral services from Westminster Presbyterian Church, Summit and Magnolia Avs., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

SALWEN.—[illegible]

SAYER.—On Jan. 27, in the 14th year of his age, Frank Sayer, Jr., in Bogota, Colombia, South America.

SCHRIDER.—Julius A., beloved husband of [illegible]

SPIEGEL.—Israel, beloved husband of Rose Spiegel, died after a short illness Sunday morning, Jan. 28. Funeral Monday, at 1 P. M., from 9 East 118th St. Interment Washington Cemetery.

STEWART.—On Jan. 28, 1917, Sarah A. [illegible]

TOWNSEND.—[illegible] arrival Montclair 1:50.

BARRY.—Franziska, 320 East 80th St., Jan. [illegible]

BENJAMIN.—[illegible]

BRADY.—[illegible]

BURNS.—[illegible]

DWYER.—[illegible]

CARROLL.—[illegible]

COHN.—[illegible] Milton, 740 Riverside Drive, Jan. [illegible]

CULLEN.—Thomas, 145 East 90th St., Jan. [illegible]

DEMPSEY.—Thomas, [illegible]

DICKINSON.—Daniel C., 115 East 88th St. [illegible]

DONOVAN.—[illegible]

EDMONDSON.—William, 500 East 136th St. [illegible]

FARRELL.—[illegible]

FRENCH.—[illegible]

GREENWOOD.—Mrs. E. M., 507 East 138th [illegible]

GORDON.—Ellen, 158 East 87th St., Jan. [illegible]

GRANT.—[illegible]

HANLON.—[illegible]

HOEY.—[illegible]

LEARY.—[illegible]

McCABE.—[illegible]

McGOWAN.—[illegible]

McGUIRE.—[illegible]

McLAUGHLIN.—James, [illegible] West 126th St., Jan. 27, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow.

MAY.—Winfield, 73 Montgomery St., Jan. [illegible]

MERRILL.—[illegible]

O'CONNOR.—Timothy, [illegible] East 180th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

PARKINSON.—Katherine, 210 East 26th St., Jan. 27.

PLANTE.—Marie, 616 West 207th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

QUINBY.—John D. V., 338 East 142d St., Jan. 26.

RICE.—Mary K., 970 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RIESS.—Theressa, Jan. 27. Funeral 208 Lenox Av.

SCANLON.—Catherine J., 2,735 Creston Av., Bronx, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHERMEYER.—Anna, 418 Brook Av., Bronx, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

SCHIEBEL.—Carrie, 843 Castle Hill Av., Bronx, Jan. 27, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

STRINGER.—Agnes M., 147 West 84th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today.

SULLIVAN.—Thomas F., 7 East 130th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TUTTLE.—Mary, 406 West 57th St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—Margaret, 64 West 77th St., Jan. 27.

WEISS.—Carl, 424 East 138th St., Jan. 26.

WEISS.—Nicholas, 1,240 Franklin Av., Bronx, Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

WHITE.—Henry, 300 West 143d St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BUTT.—Harry G., 383 Flatbush Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

FARRELL.—Catherine J., 150 Sterling St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GRIESBECK.—Matilda E., 36 Butler St., Jan. 26.

HAWKES.—James, 815 Albany Av., Jan. 27. Funeral service today.

HERZENBERG.—Adela, 802 Eastern Parkway, Jan. 26. Funeral private.

KRULPFEIFER.—Elizabeth A., 381 Bleecker St., Jan. 27. Funeral today.

LAHN.—Emily, 1,573A Atlantic Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LERCH.—Charles, 33 Kossuth Place, Jan. 26, aged 65. Funeral service today.

LUNG.—Mary C., 132 Midwood St., Jan. 27. Funeral private.

OESTREICHER.—Louise, 2,847 East 3d St., Jan. 26, aged 64. Funeral today, 2:15 P. M.

ROSENBERG.—Helen B., 53 Bay 32d St., Jan. 26, aged 11.

SEYMOUR.—Peter, 660 Lafayette Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STANTON.—Patrick, 100 Washington Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TRUMAN.—Joseph H., 725A Madison St., Jan. 27, aged 80. Funeral service today.

WILLIAMS.—John, 158 Concord St., Jan. 26, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

GREENE.—George, 58 10th St., Hoboken, Jan. 26, aged 76.

HALVORSEN.—Henry, 531 Willow Av., Hoboken, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

HERTEL.—Julia, 296 Cambridge Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFNER.—Edmond, West Hoboken, Jan. 26, aged 65.

MARNELL.—Catherine, 613 Newark St., Hoboken, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

TAPPEN.—Lizzie A., 162 13th St., Hoboken, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

FARRELL.—Catherine F., Elmhurst, Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MIELER.—Harry, College Point, Jan. 27, aged 55. Funeral private.

MOREY.—Elizabeth, Long Island City, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Margaret H., Bayshore, Jan. 27. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BOVEE.—In memory of our beloved mother, Mary M. Bovee, who left us Aug. 18, 1912. A noble life treasured by her daughters.

JOHNSON.—Month's mind mass for the late James G. Johnson, Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, at 9 o'clock, at Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., near B'way.

NORTHALL.—The Manhattanville Alumnae Association invites Sacred Heart pupils to attend a Requiem Mass at Manhattanville on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of their loved friend, Mother Cecelia Northall.

MARY F. GURRY, President.
HELEN A. MURRAY, Secretary.

THORNTON.—In loving memory of my dear mother, Katharine Thornton, who died Jan. 29, 1914. Gone, darling, but not forgotten. FRANK.

COONEY.—James, mass Church St. Charles Borromeo tomorrow, 6:30 A. M.

CULLEN.—Thomas E., in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1915.

GILBRIDE.—Mary T., mass Carmelite Church today, 10 A. M.

GOOTMAN.—Moses, in memory of; died Jan. 30, 1910.

HANNA.—Arthur W., in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1910.

LAWSON.—William K., mass Church of St. John the Baptist tomorrow, 8 A. M.

LEVY.—Carrie, in memory of; died Feb. 3, 1911.

McCAFFERY.—James J., mass St. Bernard's Church today, 9 A. M.

McCAFFERTY.—Harry, mass St. Paul's Church Jan. 31, 9 A. M.

McDONALD.—Miles F., in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1915.

RICH.—Pauline F., in memory of; died Jan. 31, 1910.

SCHUSTER.—Julius, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

SCHWAN.—Fannie, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1911.

UHL.—Elizabeth, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1909.

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DEATH NOTICES should reach ALL of the friends. To do this insert these notices also in The Tribune. Phone, Beekman 3000.

TRADE WITH FRANCE HELD BACK BY TARIFF

Industrial Commission Favors a Modification to Cultivate Business.

CONCESSIONS ARE NEEDED

French People Resent Methods of Agents of the United States Treasury Department.

The American Industrial Commission to France, in an advance report on French industry after the war, suggests that the tariff policy of the United States might be modified to cultivate trade with France, which now suffers from our tariff more than other countries because her exports are largely luxuries.

"It will merit study on the part of the Tariff Commission," the report says, "whether in all instances high rates of duty should be charged on luxuries regardless of the country of origin; questions of trade policy are here involved that might possibly overrule the sumptuary principles heretofore applied in the tariff law."

The report says that the French repeatedly expressed regret to members of the commission that on almost all articles imported from France the duties are exceedingly high. It continues:

"It is interesting to note a fact not generally known, which is that America is almost the only country that does not enjoy the 'most favored nation' treatment on the part of France, and this in spite of our uninterrupted good relations of many years standing.

"In the last decade France has leaned strongly in the direction of protection, particularly of agricultural products. American raw materials that France needs are permitted to enter at minimum rates, but the great bulk of American manufactured products are taxed at maximum rates. France has a maximum and a minimum duty, and in almost all instances the maximum rates apply to goods coming from America. American machinery of all kinds is particularly at a disadvantage with products from Germany. Under the present tariff, American products pay 125 to 150 per cent. more duty to enter France than similar products from European countries.

"It has long been the complaint of American exporters that our tariff legislation has generally neglected a provision putting the United States in a position to negotiate with foreign countries for tariff concessions.

"It does appear likely, however, that whatever articles the various belligerents can buy from their allies, rather than from their past enemies, they will, and failing this, will prefer to purchase them from neutrals before considering the enemy source."

One cause of resentment expressed by French people, the report said, was the methods of agents of the Treasury Department, which are considered unduly officious. The commission says:

"The unwillingness of our Treasury Department to accept their consular invoices is an annoyance, but above all, the insistence of our special Treasury agents upon the right to inspect private books, the labor costs, the costs of raw material, &c., is particularly resented."

The report repeats, what has been frequently said against American exporters in South American trade, that the refusal to consider the wants of French consumers, the refusal to change packing or to conform to the credit conditions on which other nations do business, has been injurious to American trade with France. It continues:

"The question of terms is a most important one. We grant extended terms at home and must be prepared to grant similar terms abroad. Many of our manufacturers and merchants are deterred, apparently, from entering upon this course by the difficulty they experience in obtaining credit reports from France based on the same credit rating system to which they are accustomed at home.

"Many of the banks in France that buyers are likely to give as references will gladly impart all the information required. They are specially organized to do so. We believe there are few countries in which it is safer to grant credit or make advances, or make loans, than France, in spite of the war."

FIND FRENCH IDEAS GOOD.

Commission Would Adopt Chambers and Courts of Commerce.

The establishment in this country of institutions modeled after the French Chambers of Commerce, which are part of the regular Government of France, is recommended in the sixth installment of the report of the American Industrial Commission to France, made public yesterday. The commission made a tour of France in 1916 at the invitation of the French Trade Commission.

Both with respect to the Chamber of Commerce and to the commercial tribunals of Courts of Commerce, the French commercial and industrial organization differs from that of our country, the report says.

"Through the Chambers of Commerce, the Department of Commerce and Industry keeps in close touch with all phases of national productive and distributive endeavor, and co-ordinates their joint efforts." It continues:

"The organization of these chambers, as it now exists throughout France, dates from a law of 1898, according to which the Chambers of Commerce are public bodies which shall represent the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and transportation interests of their respective territories in relation to the Government.

"The purpose of the Chambers of Commerce is to advise the Government and to give information on all industrial, commercial, agricultural, and transportation matters, especially with a view to promoting the prosperity of the locality which they represent, and to undertake the execution of certain public works and the administration of superintendence of public services. The Government invariably seeks the advice of the Chambers of Commerce on all matters affecting the productive and distributive interests of the section. There are today in France 155 Chambers of Commerce.

"French Chambers of Commerce are in every sense part of the regular Government of the country. It seems to us that in this institution there is much that could be adopted in this country.

"Courts of Commerce exist throughout France in all large cities and towns, in order to deal with business disputes. The average dispute does not take over three months to dispose of, including the collection of evidence, and the aggregate cost of the average case, inclusive of lawyers' fees, is between 300 francs ($60) and 500 francs ($100;) where the interests involved are large the cost may run up to 1,000 francs ($200.) There are 280 Courts of Commerce in France."

URGES TEMPERANCE BILLS.

Senator Hill Warns Republicans Against Omitting Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator William H. Hill (Rep.) of Broome County issued a statement today regarding pending temperance legislation.

"This Legislature will have to pass some temperance legislation," he said. "The Governor's message precipitated it, but the leaders had already agreed upon its need. It will be dangerous for the Republican Party to permit the session to close without action. No pretext of giving a Statewide vote without doing something for the various cities will be considered either a fair or an adequate treatment of the issue.

"I am not opposing the Anti-Saloon League's Remonstrance bill nor its constitutional amendment, for I expect to vote for anything the Anti-Saloon League wants. And the league has assured me it will not oppose my bill."

Senator Hill has introduced a bill providing for local option.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar.
Mallory SS Co<Ss Suffolk.
Coastwise Transp Co<SS Brazos.
Grill<Tug B H Meade.
Walsh<Yacht Cherokee.
Reducing Mach Co<Whitington.
Unione Austriaca<Bark Skaro.
Pollette<Tug Auburn.
Frost<Tug Western.
Mitchell<Messick.
NY C RR<Lighter Reliance.
Coast Transit Co<Tug NY Cent No 11.
Gheistin<Old Dom SS.
Nav Gen Italiana<Timmins.
Freilsberg Actl. &c<Gans SS Line.
L I RR<Tug Transfer No 22.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Civil jury cases.
Buyan<Leh Val RR.
Corbett<NY, NH & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Keutgen<Baubenberger.
Robert Morris Tr Co<Clements.
Hart<McKee Glass Co.
Witte<Penn RR.
Keatley<US Trust Co.
Susq Coal Co<Casualty Co.
C RR of NJ<Breyman.
Grimwood<Munson SS.
Ludlam<N Eng SS Co.
Eterno<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Grover Cole, Charles Brehmer, Berler Shoe Co, Price R Johnson, Anna L Hopkins, Steinberg Bros & Sons, Jos Lipman, Wm Jacobs, Pat J Sullivan, Wm M Evans, H & W Greenberg.
Under objections: Chas G Reider, Frank Depnormis, Henry Snell, Katharine Hush, Ehrensoll & Deutsch.
Adjourned cases: Alex E Cohen, Stanley J Stein, Marcel Kohn, Elias Moskowitz, Louis Zuflacht, Miller & Fisher.
Motions: E W Bahmeiter & Co, United 5 & 10c Stores (S.)
Daniel F Donahue, Brneck & Wilson, Jules F Germey, Isaacs Bros, Wm H Dickerson, Gudebrod Bros, Max Kabin, I Michelman & Bro, Globe Barber Fix Co, 5th Av Stores, Schach & Rosenstein, Joseph Sternberg, Aetna Const Co, Helen Gabriel, Kriterion Film Corp, Podbresky & Goldin, Rubin & Lipman, Lane Clock & Nov Co, Baumeister & Co, Charles Adler, Julia F Garrity, Baumeister & Co, Slavin Bros, Schach & Rosenstein, M & S Kornfeld, Jules Bony & Co, Gen Aeronautic Co, Arthur D Wood.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Storey<Stewart.
Giamsa<Marresford.
Simonson, an inf<Grt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Sawicki<O'Gara Coal.
Lauria<Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Petrowsky<D, L & W.
Greenszweig<Napier.
Clayton<Penn RR Co.
Herman<P & R C & I.
Sorenson<So Pac Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<Von den Corput, alias John Hendricks.
Same<Impolezzo.
Same<Archiello.
Stern, admrx<Interntl Ry Co et al.
Rosekrans<Rosekrans et al.
Grace<Town of North Hempstead.
Town of North Hempstead<Stern.
Powell<A & M Robbins, Inc.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
New Castle Rubber<Wells.
Kopf<Kopf.
Liebling<Cohen.
B Neuhoff Son & Freedman<Globe & R Fire Ins Co.
Home for Incurables<Daily.
Aetna Life Ins Co<Fried.
Lane<Smith.
Re Guaranty Trust Co.
Kennett Cowan & Co<Investment Registry Inc, (2.)
Kernochan<Osnawitz.
Fritz<Smith-Worthington Co.
Gilbride<Ovens.
Mutual Alliance Trust<Brody Adler & K.
Green<Harvey.
Britenstool<Britenstool, (2.)
Fosnacht<Fosnacht.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Holmes<Barlow.
McKee<Bingham.
Manyeline<Cotton.
Camisa<Lowerre.
M Pirschbaum & Son<Goldfarb.
Baldwin<Rowe.
Tuffy<Davis.
Meade<Green's Auto Vans & Express Co.
Seamen's Bank for Saving<Schlanger.
Naham<Nathan Mfg.
Schwab Bros Co<Colwell Lead Co.
CNY<Henn.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Cavanagh.
Cent Casket Co<Harrington.
Krischer<Schwartz & Herrmann Steel Wks.
Ramsey<Secor.
Children's Aid Socy<Silver Realty Co.
Stern<Stern.
Rubin<Rubin.
Williston Mill Co<Pierce, (2.)
Strouigias<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Mason Pearson Bros<A H Smith Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Re Di Mio.
Morgan Munitions Supply<Studebaker Co.
Turk<Solomon.
Kraut<Schlein.
Klepschatz<Fiss.
Doerr, Carroll Horse<Hilsenrath<Mayer.
Griffith<Sanger.
Gottlieb<Brasner.
Greiff<Levy Dairy Co.
De Laurentis<Alter.
Bernstein<F W Realty.
Williams<Strong.
Kieley<141 W 47th St Realty Co.
Zung<Kessler.
Landers<Landers.
Rochelle<Adler.
South Am Sec Co<McKelvey, (2.)
Bowery Sav Bank<Cooper.
Glenn<58th St Amus.
Re Elec Vehicle Assn.
Weightman<Weightman.
Slabitska<Schoer.
Scott<Geoghegan.
Met Life Ins<White.
Deininger<Broadway Cleaning Co.
Bowery Sav Bank<Schultz.
City R E Co<Geoghegan.
Peyser<Clarence Realty & Const Co.
Dreyfus<Beaver.
Walsh<same.
Soroghan<same.
Mott<Cons Gas Co.
Colson<Inter R T Co.
Re Schmuck<B'klyn Mann & N J Realty.
Union Trust Co<Manning.
Borscher<Borscher.
King<Schneider.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Dank<Dank.
Lambert<Lambert.
Morris<Chapman.
Roth<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Grant<Parsons.
Gavriluts<Savage.
Guaraglia<Price.
Suss<Rapid Trans Sub Const Co.
Shea<Warner.
Keaveny<86th St. Amuse Co.
Frank<Shamokin Knitting Mills.
Miller<Rosen.
Schmohl<Weintraub.
North Holding Co<M & P Realty Co.
Blum<Shereshefsky.
McQueen<Alden Coal Mining Co.
Purdy<Nestor Holding.
Darnell<Nicholas, (2.)
Re Cosmus & Co.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
Garzillo<Bouchet.
Hays<Lippman.
Lichtenstein<Seiter.
Zurich Gen Accident &c<Saft.
Lindemann<Schuessler.
Baraban<Davis.
Re Harrington Kennedy, Bache & Co.
Simm<Spirer.
Phenix Cheese Co<Kirp.
Re Birn.
CNY<Goldenthal.
Re 1st Yassler Young Men &c Assn.
Re Spielberg.
Greenbaum<Laitor.
Re A L Guidone & Son Inc, (2.)
Re CNY (Westchester Av.)
Germania Life Ins Co<Key Realty Co.
Re King.
Jordan<O'Brien, (2.)
Rohl<McWilliams.
Henry<Randegg Realty Co.
Re Wallstein.
Re Yagoda.
Re Donzelli.
Robinson<Kieval.
Re Taendler.
N Y Cent RR<Imperial Rice Milling Co.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Murray<del Drage, (2)
Groyulus<Harleigh & Brookwood Coal Co.
Apostolides<Friedlander.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Hooley<Watson Flagg Eng Co.
Lundi<Dittrich.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Maisel<Central Trust Co of N Y.
Daly<Daly.
Barnes Knitting Corp<Fitwell Knit Mills.
Titus<De Bois.
King<King.
Titus<DuBois.
Arcuni<Arcuni.
McPadden<Marie Clothilde.
Trescow<Weld.
Barnes Knitting Corp<Fitwell Knitting.
Hofmann<Bachmann.
Delschley<Delschley.
Preferred cause: Ayres<Pembroke Realty Co.
General calendar: Case on—Colle<Colle. Case on—Potter<Levy.
Carroll<Rosenblatt.
Tuohey<Tuohey, (2.)
Spessman<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.
Ozburn<Ozburn.
Wright<CNY.
Wheeler Syndicate<Wheeler.
Same<Mathewson.
Long<Glasgow.
D'Angelo<1,482 B'way Corp (2.)
Broadway Bldg Co<E W Martin.
Ryan<Ryan.
Rosen Cont Co, Inc<Com Re Co.
Kight<Kight.
Hollender<Wallace.
Werner<518 West 28th St Co, Inc.
Treadwell<Macek.
Same<Benyak.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Perlman<Dhra.
Medvin<Brandstein.
Ziegler<Greenberg.
Brown Bros<Earle.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Costello<Pratt.
Brand<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Walsh<Walsh.
Wells & Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
Reid<Reid.
Beasley<Beasley.
Moller<Lincoln Safe, &c, Co.
Wiesen<Wiesen.
Am Ice Co<CNY.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Block<Newman.
Neumann<Hayde.
Collins<Paramount Pictures Co.
Santora<Santora.
Dostis<Dostis.
Browne<Whitman.
Neal<Neal.
Valenti<N Y Theatre.
Melhado<Melhado.
Bowery Sav Bank<Cooper.
Schwegler<Met Life Ins Co.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Goddin<Silberstein.
Zella<Holmes.
Norton<Weill.
Citrin<Wills.
Penniman<Penniman.
Storm<CNY.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine Co.
Petigor<Chester.
Buhl<Cowan.
Leary<Leary.
Weltzer<Turkeltaub. Case on.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kossar & Co<Newmark.
Markun<Rosenholz.
Weeks<Casazza.
Meacham<Simpson.
N Y County Natl Bk<De Luca.
F C Sheldon Slate Co<Wise.
Schoppe<Cadoo.
Dunn<Nevins.
Clear.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call, and assigned as required to the various trial parts at 10 A. M.:
Supplementary calendar.
Pector<Delamater.
Jarvits<Staiger.
McManus<Crow Const.
Birnbaum<Ludin.
Raipona<Yonkers RR.
H Lindenbaum<149th St Realty Co.
L Lindenbaum<same.
A Kulhavy<A & A Realty Co.
J Kulhavy<same.
Smith<Polstein.
Klepadlo<N Y Dock Co, Inc.
P Wagner<Mittendorf.
J P Wagner<same.
Neuswich<Cohn.
H Vexler<Snyder.
I Vexler<same.
Angel<Konin.
Cohen<Buchsbaum.
M Halem<Parcel Post Delivery Co.
H Halem<same.
Rappaport<Empire Carrying Corp.
Oehler<McLaughlin.
Kleinmatz<Michaelman.
Gillen<Harper Bros.
Repholowitski<Nassau Elec RR.
Fogarty<Weyler.
Hildreth<Erie RR.
Brucoli<Marsh.
O'Donnell<Yeomans.
Solars<Interborough News Co.
Harling<Union Ry.
Abramson<Hammer.
Blumberg<NY Con Ry.
Dobbins<Valk Co, Inc.
Ornstein<Babcock.
McClarity<Martin.
I Popkin<Nass El RR.
J Popkin<same.
Mazursky<same.
De Viorno<Miller's Restaurant Co.
Gibbs<Hud & M RR.
Harrington<Loew's Theatrical, &c.
Thomas<Goldstein.
Bernstein<Hirsch.
Roman<Ruth.
Bradley<Gibson.
A Ventura<Linch.
S Ventura<same.
Silber<Freyberg.
Miller<Reich (2).
Drucker<NY Cons RR.
Lamama<Cons Gas Co.
Grosholz<Daniels Co.
Heimlich<Schwartz.
Spader<Richmond Lt & RR Co.
Hyman<Aster.
Guermandi<Cavagnaro.
Irwin<Simon.
Kessler<Armstrong.
Weber<N Y Rys.
Simon<Emergency Realty Co.
Casa<Market & H Auto Trucking Co.
Masquera<Sarine SS.
Cancilliari<Roth.
Gallagher<Murphy.
Met Metal Novelties<Kass.
Ginsberg<Paddock.
D Stern<Jos Rosenthal Realty Co.
J Stern<same.
Ziller<Park & Tilford.
Gatto<Barsott.
Wiener<Altberg.
Charney<Doyle.
Martin<Int R T Co.
O'Keefe<Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Hipsher<Tishman.
Gyomber<Rhebar.
Selvaggio<Lehigh & W-B Coal Co.
Boulding<Lawyers Club.
Mahoney<Suraka.
Straus<Man & Queens Traction Co.
Dellaquilla<Beyman.
Berkman<Knothe.
Astor<Gruner.
Friedman<Sawyer.
Keith<Nash.
Peuer<Bechman.
Kaplan<United Dressed Beef Co.
Tannenbaum<McCue.
Rigliano<Broadway Taxicab Co.
Church<Friend.
Murphy<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Dolgonowitz<CNY.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Rubenstein<same.
Fitzpatrick<Mendelson Auto Trucking.
Smejkal<Troncek.
Comer<Garfinkel.
Stella<Matthewson.
Katzelnick<Gottfried.

DAY CALENDAR—To be called at 3:30 P. M.
Blumberg<Sternbecker.
Duffy<Beaver.
Levine<Ginsberg.
O R Trella<Pace.
A Trella<same.
Stroebel<Proud.
Walsh<Chase.
Pettinato<Hof.
Hultgren<Unitel El Lt & Power Co.
Bruckner<Red Cross Line.
Maxwell, Jr<Straus.
Maxwell<same.
Koch<Pierce (2).
Malesco<42 St, &c, Ry.
Barnes<Hilton.
McKittrick<McKittrick.
Miller<Rosenbaum.
Fallon<New England SS Co.
Freibun<NY Cons RR.
Weinberg<Ross.
Pinsky<Empire Shipping, &c, Co.
J Bersch<Pezenik.
E Bersch<same.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Wilner<Patton.
Peristein<Realty Holding Co.
Bertman<Neisner.
Reiss<Circle Express.
Stump<Burns.
Flaumenbaum<Greenberger.
Rubel<Cent RR, N J.
Ayers<Badenheimer.
Lundi<Dittrich.
Capewell<Freitag.
H Heisler<Brooklyn Term Garage, &c.
C Heisler<same.
Lynch<Novotny.
Kleinman<Bernstein.
Wasserberger<L I RR.
Tomomlewics<Agush.
Deiter<Zinker.
Reich<N Y Times (2).
Slatapolsky<Levine. Clear.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lowenstein<NY Rys.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Katzman<Kravitz.
Kessel<Clermont.
Heferon<Lippok Rlty Co (2).

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenthal<N Y Rys.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Werner<Mint Prod Co.
Gangi<Fradus (2).

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Murray<Allen.
Seitz<Bklyn Heights.
Bauer<same.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stiles<Randel.
Levin<Rittman.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDonald<Press Pub.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
English<Grant.
Wien<Sheehan.
Hoffman<Rose Dress.
Wix<Wix.
Woods<Leh Val RR.
Knight<Emmons Bros.
Asphalt Const<CNY.
Malerba<Friars Minor Order St Francis.
Roger<Cohen.
Dunn<McElroy.
Ruderman<Trainor.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Saracena<Preisler.
Dixler<Wheeler.
Jaffe<Seelev.
Sandars<Weinberg.
Engel<Rood.
CNY<Bradley Cont Co.
Gitsky<Turner.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake, &c, Co. (3.)
Arbib<Weil Feather.
Ehrich<Lockhart.
Kravigny<May.
Green<Peduto.
Same<Harvey.
Nieberg<Nieberg.
Clark<Clark (2).
Demsey<Northeastern Const Co.
Rodda<Rodda.
Haas<Haas.
Am Woolen Co of NY<Greenstein.
Falconi<Sparks.
Lazarus<Est of L B. Mack<E M P Producing Co.
Freedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Galbo<Spano.
Wheeler McD Elevator Co<Cent Op House.
Zoeller<Weill.
Gee Batten Co<Pompeian Co.
Jacob Hyman Co<Hyde & Sons.
Clear.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term.
Imperial Waterproof<Crane, Inc.
Estate Eugene Hoffman<N E Casualty.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. At 10:30 A. M.: Wills for probate: Emil Esselborn, Charles Gruner. At 2 P. M.: Estate of Althea R Ward.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Rosenberg<Singer.
J P McHugh & Son<Reaves.
Wedl<Christians.
Transp Club<Lorzer.
Abelson<Steffegen.
Harlem Lumber Co<Chisling.
Yavron<Rothschild.
Loft Realty<Goldenkrans.
Kasman<Dickstein.
Knauer<N Y Rys.
Greenberg<Langer.
Wiley<Hud & Man Ry.
Wong<same.
Bercovici<Natl Cash Register.
Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Bernard<Farrington & Evans.
S Jurow & Co<Westchester Fire Ins Co.
Kopelwitz<J S Sills.
Drew<Newcomb.
Cohen<Davidson.
Pinto<Koempel.
Isserman<Bossak.
Macklay<N Y Life Ins & Trust.
Goldblatt<Emmett.
Dinkelspiel<Brill.
Keary<Gordon.
Hayes<Simmonds.
Hurley<Wood.
Schatz<Neufeld.
Bretey<Sullivan.
Asher<Kabat.
Reinschimd<Scriven.
Genzburg<Anna McNally.
Am Loco<Fisher.
Ritt<Schwarz.
Feistiner<Rapp.
Klein<Supreme Council, Loyal Assoc.
Sweeney<Silas W Driggs Warehouse.
De Winter & Stewart, Inc<Mowerson.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Landauer<Liphitz.
Wise & Whitlock<Sudbury, (2.)
Miller<Brill.
Orshansky<Wolf.
Friedman<S & M Silverstein Co.
Borchardt<Raymon Const Co.
Gould<Taylor.
Kraft<Davies.
Mendelson<5th Av Coach Co.
Greco<Bosch.
Princely Mills<Diamond.
Meyer<McGonigle.
Gelb<Korn.
Markman<451-455 Grand St. Corp.
Friedman<Paragon Skirt Co.
M B Brown P & B Co<The Bench & Bar.
Himmelfarb<E O Pewtress Laundry.
Paur<McTeague.
Berkowitz<Int R T Co.
Walpon<same.
Beigel<Dembosky.
Berniska<Cumb Glass.
118 E 54 St Co<Lawlor.
Wall<Fletcher.
Coyle<MacCormack.
Gabel House-Carlen Co<L Mfg Co.
Levine<Friend.
Bessemer Motor Tr Co<W.
Klein<Carlolite Chem.
Alper<Melnick.
Goldberg<Un El L & Power Co.
Manning<Whelan.
Weil<Newman.
Price<Perle.
Miller<Hud R Day L.
Brackell Rty Co<F A M Co.
Fleissner<Jaffer.
Feldman<NY Rys.
Proviterra<Shapiro.
Ward<Aaron Buschbaum Co.
Lewin<Foreman.
Greater NY Feather Co<Steinberg.
Ryan<Wmsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Friedman<Sulzberger & Son.
Altman<Bernstein.
Eisler<Gross.
Sweeney<Silas W Driggs W'house Co.
Lichtenfeld<NY Rys.
Mahler<Bierman.
Producers Sales Co<Roberts.
Weiner<Hirsch.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Eastern Motor Sales Co<Gadabout M Co.
Shriff<Hoffman.
Kirmmse<Bergere.
Smith<Newman.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Bloom<Horwitz.
United Amuse Co<Shubert Theatrical.
Cohen<Davidson.
Mann<Engel.
Wm Birns, Inc<Con Film Co.
Barken<NY Cent RR.
Elmer C & Suit Co<Marquette C & Suit.
Lahm<Holzwasser.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Joo<Parr, (2.)
Aetna Fire Ins<Birket.
Henri Bendel<Behr.
Klemperer<Palais de Glace, Inc.
Richardson<A Elliott Ranney Co.
Harris Silk Co<Klein.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Equitable Life Assn Socy<Eckhardt—William E Billings. Warwick Sav Bank<Lenmar Realty Co, Inc—Wilbur Larremore. Wittpen<Single Realty Co—William Weiss. White<Block—Henry Schwab. B'klyn Borough Gas Co<Woodbury—Charles E Hughes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Lawyers Title & Trust Co<Jos L Buttenweiser—Adolph E Kletz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Re CNY (3.)
City Real Est Co<Geoghegan (3.)
Same<Fielding.
Barbler<Mulligan.
Teimer<Teimer.
Hummell<Concetta Totero.
Kountze<Noilaw Rlty.
Kosoffsky<McCarthy.
Perlman<Schanck.
Simms<Simms.
Suesholz<Walder.
Re CNY.
Re 173d St Rty Co.
Schulman<Merrens.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miller<CNY.
Sims<5th Av Coach.
Rugan<Wellwood.
Bunschrow<Cen Union Gas Co.
Wallenstein<Arena.
Carroll<Stephens, (2.)
Labue<Imaratta.
Taylor<O J Gude Co.
Mulligan<Stanley H & Mach Co.
Kiebling<R Carvel Co.
Muller<Smildsin Auto.
Miettinen<Tunick.
Egert<London Feather & Nov Co.
Sullivan<CNY.
Kelly<NY Tel Co.
Hotscher<42 St, &c, Ry.
Lowenthal<Marmon NY Co.
Natale<Puningello.
Uhlein<Wayburn.
Battist<Southard.
Rosenblum<Washington Taxi Service.
Barham<same.
Gabriel<Pollon.
Morris<Union Ry.
Horowitz<Barsky.
Dorb<Int R T Co.
Krauss<Schlemmer (2)
Lee<Jewell.
D'Alise<Fleishman.
Freed<C I & B RR.
Hyman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grimms<Simpkins.
Breen<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Mergelkemp<Comerman.
Kruger<Union Ry (2.)
Kodner<Peskin.
Ullrich<Merc & Bankers' Bus School.
Joseph<Joseph.
Ryff<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc, (2.)
Colonna<Acciani.
Iodice<Avosa.
Todd<Higgins.
Lopschuk<E E Smith Cent Co.
Silberg<Olesky.
Leehan<Horne.
Sokolowska<Szydlowski.
Martin<Kaeppel.
Katzoff<CNY.
Fink<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Kaminsky<B H RR.
Purnell<Finan.
Watsky<Mt Vernon Builders Sup Co.
Meyerhoff<Union Ry.
Paul<Riger Const Co.
O'Connell<Int R T Co.
Czeike<H Truberg & Sons.
Trewin<L & S Const.
Paul<Riger Const Co.
Newman<Autenstein.
Klinger<Schock.
Heller<Lasher.
Levenson<Goldstein.
Bunschrow<Cen Union Gas Co (3.)
Kerndl<Union Ry.
Heller<Levinson.
Duncan<Union Ry.
Mannelain<same.
Rasir<same.
Mavica<same.
Rose<Lefebore.
Ampolsky<NY Rys.
Greenfield<So BlvdRR.
McCarthy<Bowling Gr Stor & Van Co.
Gabrielli<Millard.
Dorb<Holbrook, C & R.
Rosenbloom<Engelman.
Rubenstein<Levy.
Contenti<Vignola.
Hogan<Ehrlich.

Highest number reached in regular order, 601.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions: Fredolin Deis, Giuseppe Russo, Angelo Fiscante, Rose di Fini, Marion C Nafis.
Wills for probate: Emanuel M Hecht, Anna G Kaiser, Dorothea Bauer, Elizabeth Klingler, Frank Dirks, William Wray.
Magdalena S Condo, Elizabeth Buchholz, James P Mulhall, Julije Budahy.
Accounting: Morris Grossmann, Edward Carroll, Julie von Krafft.
Guardianship: Charlotte Roberts, John Roberts, Archibald Roberts.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.
Feldman<Adams Exp.
Latronica<So Blvd RR.
Wilkes<Deutsch.
Fleischl<Goben.
Waltert<Union Ry.
Gershoff<same.
Neuman<same.
Meyer<Int R T Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Merritt et al<Jahn et al—August W Glatzmayer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Francisco<Francisco.
Press Pub Co<McGill.
Home Title Ins Co<Tuxhill Realty Co.
Minott<Minott.
Blits<Wilson.
Wolovitz<Wolovitz.
Fagan<B, Q C & S RR.
Cuff<N Y Cons RR.
Boyle<Maher.
Schneider<Schneider.
Re 66th St (Kings County Lighting Co.)
Kelly<Vail.
Re 41st St (Hallock.)
Re Atlantic Dock Co.
People<Sherman.
Fried<City.
Sciorto<Holmes.
Borgia<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Diepold<same.
Hill<same (2.)
Valliere<same.
Clancy<same.
Keany<same.
Ott<same.
McCarthy<same.
Pelsachov<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Gugel<Hiscox.
Adams<Cohen.
Dahm<O'Connell.
Renard<Ferstier.
Cooney<C I & B RR.
McCarthy<B, Q C & S RR.
McQuillan<N E RR.
Meistein<same.
Yengel<same (2.)
Fielding<Woodworth.
Donohue<Donohue.
Post<Donnelly.
Phinny<Hay.
Alter<Chester.
Re Mills.
Re Hauck (Schreiber.)
Daniels<Metzler.
Gately<Timony.
Furst<Fulling.
Ferguson<Man & Queens Traction Co.
Enterprise Brewery, Inc<Esposito.
Polisuk<Finkelstein.
Herron<Omdal.
McAvoy<Skelly.
Fleischauer<McBride.
Chard<Chard.
Ten House Dept<Braun.
McConnell<Binkov.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Smith.
Taylor<same.
De Bekker<Frederick A Stokes Co.
Woodbury<Botzong.
Shaw<same.
Socy for Prevention of Municipal Waste<Mitchell.
McDonald<Carey.
Katz<Wiener.
Kreiter<Sweeney.
Nolen<Sloan.
Domenico<Harris.
Re 10th Av-D P 2 (Borough Park Co,) hearing 2 P. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Edward Schreimer, Edward B Close, Henry Starke, Elizabeth Bowers, A Pasquerella, J E Garvin, K Knaebel, Alfred Viney, Anton Rometski, Aaron Rosenfeld, Eleanor Scott, Julia Landman, Mina Wick, Simon Schechta.
G F Riordan.
Accounting of: Jeromeus Underhill, William Hanley, J Eppig, Theadore Beattie, Mary Healy, Louisa Werlein, Thomas Howden, (2,) James Rodwell, Barbara Loebrich.
Estates of: Margaret Mahon, Elmer L. Mitchell, Thomas Judge.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Holland<Col M & R.
Dress<NY Con RR.
Slowey<NY Mun Ry.
Henderson<Nas El RR.
Dornbush<same.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Dougherty<Melman.
Andrella<B H RR.
Arnold<Healey.
Palumbo<NY Con RR.
Neuman<same.
Braswell<Fritz.
Sax<Meyers.
Maul<NY Con RR.
Bienefeld<Prozinsky.
Gallo<B H RR.
Rogers<Commer.
Levy<B H RR.
Murray<Summer G & S Co & Nas El RR.
Feldman<Wagner.
Parker<B H RR.
Rosenberg<same.
Danville<Wendell & E Von Thun<Jung.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar is 5451; on the call calendar is 5660.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR.—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Roe<Nostrand et al.
Parshelsky Bros<Renard Realty Co.
Chambers<Froehnhoefer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:09 | Sun sets..5:09 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:13	12:32	6:37	6:50
Governors Island	12:53	1:09	7:18	7:32
Hell Gate	2:30	3:14	9:21	9:45

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 28.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS Texel, Kirkwall, Dec. 26.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Jan. 23.
SS El Capitan, Cienfuegos, Jan. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 25.
SS Anglo-Mexican, Bordeaux, Jan. 10.
SS Collingham, Havre, Jan. 5.
SS Eburoon, Barry, Dec. 28.
SS Hesperides, Barbados, Jan. 14.
SS Isle of Jura, Baltimore, Jan. 22.
SS Joseph J. Cuneo, Bermuda, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Carmania	Liverpool	Jan. 20
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 20
Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 29
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 21
Lowther Range	Fayal	Jan. 11
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 21
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Dec. 29
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 11
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Penmorval	Havre	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Jan. 20
Andres	La Pallice	Jan. 3
Corozal	Puerto Cabello	Jan. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 25
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Calamares	Havana	Jan. 26
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Stephen R. Jones	Montevideo	Dec. 30
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Jan. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 21
Havana	Havana	Jan. 27
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 27
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 20
Munamar	Antilla	Jan. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Mobilla	Santos	Jan. 2
El Cid	Galveston	Jan. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Jan. 20
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 30
El Norte	Galveston	Jan. 26
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Nigretia	Havre	Jan. 17
Gisla	Havre	Jan. 17
Rosegg	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Borneo	Amsterdam	Jan. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 30
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Iroquois	Turks Isles	Jan. 28
Vulcania	Rotterdam	Jan. 18
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 28

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Esperanza	Nassau	Jan. 30
Delta	Falmouth	Jan. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 1

DUE MONDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 3
Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 28
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	Jan. 28
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 31
Clifton	Curacao	Jan. 29
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adonis, Haiti	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Parima, St. Thomas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Turks Island	8:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
Grove, San Juan		1:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Orlando V. Wooten, Liberia	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Steinstad, Puerto Mexico		12:00 M.
C. of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santa Cruz	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kotonia, Nassau	8:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Guadeloupe	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Laatefos, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vigilancia, Bordeaux		12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 3, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 1, SS Hellig Olav.

Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.,)—Hellig Olav ... Feb. 1
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Noordam ... Feb. 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ... Feb. 3
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ... Feb. 3

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 28.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, left San Juan at 7 P. M. 27th.
SS Munamar, Nipe Bay to New York, was 387 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Communipaw, Baton Rouge to New York, was 26 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 250 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 237 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 230 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles S. of St. John's Bar at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Lookout at 4 P. M.
SS Gulf Stream, Sabine to New York, was 290 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Security, Jacksonville to New York, was 42 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Standard II., Boston to New York, passed Watch Hill at noon.
SS San Juan, Boston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 36 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS Sucrosa, Tampico to New York, was 191 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 255 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 558 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Van Hogendorp, Colon to New York, was 277 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 210 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 300 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Pioneer, Baton Rouge to New York, was 140 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 163 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 384 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Cavto, Havana to New York, was 17 miles N. of San Antonio at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 717 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 32 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS H. R. Mallory, Galveston to New York, was 278 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 307 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 47 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 100 miles N. W. of Tampa at 7 P. M.

South and Central America Mails.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 6 A. M.—Matura ... Jan. 29
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8 A. M.—Zacapa ... Jan. 31
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.,)—Philadelphia ... Jan. 31
Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ... Jan. 31
Curacao and Venezuela, via La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—Grove ... Jan. 31
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 2 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—Parima ... Jan. 31
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle ... Feb. 1
Haiti, (Curacao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Adonis ... Jan. 31
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Panama ... Feb. 1
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (specially addressed only,) at 8:30 A. M.—Kotonia ... Feb. 2
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 12 M.—Manzanillo ... Feb. 2
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Tivives ... Feb. 2
Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 8 A. M.—Prins Frederik Hendrik ... Feb. 3
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana ... Feb. 3
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos ... Feb. 3
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal ... Feb. 3
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares ... Feb. 3

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... Jan. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ... Feb. 2
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ... Feb. 3
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ... Feb. 4
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ... Feb. 9

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, THIRD Judicial District, Ulster County.—In the matter of the application and petition of JOHN A. BENSEL, CHARLES N. CHADWICK, and CHARLES A. SHAW, constituting the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, to acquire real estate for and on behalf of the City of New York, in the Towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York, &c.—Ashokan Reservoir Damage Commission No. 4.

To Honorable Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and to all to whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, That whereas William H. Gibson, of the City of New York; Philip Elting, of the City of Kingston, N. Y., and George Deyo of Napanoch, N. Y., were duly appointed by order of this Court made May 1, 1915, and duly entered, Commissioners to ascertain and determine the damage, if any, that any one may be entitled to by reason of Section 42, Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended; and whereas said Commissioners were duly re-appointed by order of said Court, made July 22nd, 1916; and whereas said William H. Gibson has duly made and filed his resignation as such Commissioner.

That the undersigned, remaining Commissioners, appointed in and by said Orders, do hereby, pursuant to Section 12, Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, give notice that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, appointed to be held at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, on the 3d day of February, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order appointing a disinterested and competent freeholder, who shall reside in the City of New York, a member of said commission, in the place and stead of William H. Gibson, who has resigned as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem proper.

Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, this eighth day of January, 1917.

Yours, &c.,
PHILIP ELTING,
GEORGE DEYO,
Commissioners of Appraisal.

PHILIP ELTING, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners, Office and P. O. Address, No. 280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Advances on Accounts

Jewish Morning Journal

ON THE RACKS — DRESSES $4.75 to $12.50. Serge Crepe Taffeta Georgette. Booth Bregman & Sumburg, 120 WEST 27TH STREET. PHONE 8188 FARRAGUT.

Nearlinen — British Manufacture. SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, BOYS WASH SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS. SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS. SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

DRESSES ALL AT $6.75. 10,000 IN STOCK. ALL MATERIALS. MAJESTIC ORIGINAL DRESS CO., 120 W. 20 ST.

IMITATION SILK LININGS — FOR MANUFACTURING TRADE. SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

SILK DRESSES — REMOVE — THEODORE WOLFERT

BENJAMIN MARTIN

Wedding and Party Dresses. I. FRANK & SONS, 55 5th Ave.

SPRING WAISTS — Halper & Friedman, 627-629 Broadway. For January Sales. 3.75 Dsp.

DRESSES

Partitions — H. Katz & Son, 139 Prince St.

AMERICAN POPLIN SUITS, $7.75 COATS, $5.75

ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN NOW AT 38-40 WEST 32D STREET

FRANK & FRANK — SPRING LINE — SUITS — READY

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; H. M. Fleck, domestics; 230 5th Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, cloaks; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss M. McLoughlin, art goods; Miss M. McDonald, millinery; Miss H. Wise; 20 E. 46th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.; Cumberland.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, jewelry; J. H. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, waists, dress materials; 1,182 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Co.; P. R. Dupkin, piece goods, woolens; 684 B'way.

BALTIMORE—B. Fleishman & Bros.; B. Fleishman, jobs, Fall coats, suits; 1,181 Broadway, Room 401.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; I. Saks, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Co.; G. H. Flewellen, domestics, dress goods; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Megrane-Houston Co.; Miss Golding, house dresses, waists; Prince George.

BOSTON—J. J. Donovan, millinery; Prince George.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. S. Dalge, millinery; 315 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, ribbons, gloves; F. L. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss Moore, hosiery; Miss E. Sweet, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; S. A. Gaylord, general mdse., basement; Miss C. Tiernan, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; B. Silverman, jobs dresses, coats; E. Exiner, millinery, basement; E. S. Newman, millinery; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas; J. L. Wayne, women's, children's apparel; A. B. Nelson, knit goods, umbrellas; J. McDonnell, umbrellas, parasols; 103 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. Hussakof, veilings, ladies' neckwear; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Bernstein, waists, muslin underwear, basement; Miss J. Conklin, millinery, basement; 18 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. G. Dolphin, infant's wear; 215 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—S. Mandl, general mdse.; E. H. Mohler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—L. Weber Co.; A. Lewin, coats, suits, dresses, muslin underwear; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. Chattin, laces, embroideries, notions; West 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; 215 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th St.

CINCINNATI—H. Jonap & Co.; A. Jonap, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Outlet; J. Friedman, silk skirts, suits, dresses; 12 E. 33d.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. I. Heuner, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Brown, representing; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss B. Cohen, C. Hirsch, coats, skirts; 130 5th Av.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufman & Co.; B. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, furn. goods; 621 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—W. C. Beard & Co.; W. C. Beard, general mdse.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; C. R. Vient, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas; 35 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. M. Hale Co.; G. H. Pannell, cloaks, suits, millinery; 50 Union Square.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; C. R. Vient, gloves; L. W. Howland, jewelry; 35 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman, Strauss Co.; L. Brill, dress goods, silks; B. Marcus, domestics; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Miss R. Cunningham, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman, Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, handkerchiefs, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Shymanski & Sons; W. Shymanski, dry goods; Wallick.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Kinney, Klein Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 112 W. 32d St.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain D. G. Co.; L. A. North, silks, dress goods; J. Peck, domestics, linens; G. Neidhofer, rugs, draperies; A. C. Pahsel, men's, boys' clothing, hats; Miss C. Spooner, art goods; Miss C. Bauer, wash goods; J. J. Blummenfeldt, mdse. mgr.; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, muslin underwear, wrappers, hosiery; 220 5th Av.

MISSOULA, Mon.—Missoula Merc. Co.; Miss K. Doherty, cloaks, suits, millinery; 303 5th Av.

MONROE, La.—Masur Bros.; S. Masur, Miss Carlston, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Miss B. Dryfouss, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; A. J. Kaufman, furn. goods, muslin underwear, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. W. Neyhard, house furn. goods; Grand.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie & Co.; J. J. Foster, piece goods, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M. Co.; I. Bloom, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. F. Ridley, waists; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Stein, sweaters; 1,301 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibson, waists; 1,201 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Sternberg, millinery; H. Katzman, jobs, underwear; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman-Wolfe & Co.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; 1,123 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, gloves, underwear; A. E. Staples, men's, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; F. Harker, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfgrs.' Outlet Co.; Miss G. Frank, laces; 116 W. 32d St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfgs. Outlet Co.; Miss R. Frank, laces; 116 W. 32d St.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, cloaks, suits, millinery; Somerset.

PUTNAM, Conn.—Isaac Champion Co.; I. Champion, ready-to-wear; Elks' Club.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. J. Dives, representing; 230 5th Av.

ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner & Co.; Mrs. B. Smith, suits, cloaks; Miss B. Jones, gloves, fancy goods, neckwear, &c.; Martinique.

ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner & Co.; T. May, clothing, piece goods; 25 W. 33d St.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; L. Whitehill, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 410 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; R. L. Grossman, coats, suits; 1,187 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—B. W. Sherwood, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Carothers & Forsyth; W. H. Carothers, ladies' ready-to-wear; 24 West 25th.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

Auction Sales

[illegible]

BOTTLES

MACHINERY

Office Fixtures

Auctioneers

David W. Blow Co.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.

LARGEST CASH

SAMUEL MARX

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 530 B'way.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[illegible]

CIGAR — Marie Antoinette — 10c — E. KLEINER & CO.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN, in gold, apple, green and tan. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

ARMURE ROUSSEAU wanted in evening shades at a price for cash. B. Cohen & Co., 8 East 28th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9752.

COATS, SUITS, dresses, and skirts.—Jobber will place orders on the better grade goods. Call with samples between 11 and 3 o'clock, at 38 West 32d St., Room 1,507.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on high-class suits and coats; newest styles only. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking and buying coats and suits. Call fifth floor, 155 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits and coats. 9th floor, 98 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, flesh, 3 threads; good quality; will pay cash. 9th floor, 3 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on fine cotton, net, and silk dresses for Spring and Summer all week from 1 to 5 P. M. 35 West 30th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses, newest models, for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 188 West 25th St.

DRESSES. — Contractors, misses' cotton dresses, we furnish styles and materials. Hunvald, 115 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on afternoon and sport dresses. Call all week. A. Falk Co., 19 West 27th.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Interested in quantity of heavy wool; all shades, tan. American Skirt Mfg. Co., 3 W. 31st.

NECKWEAR.—Men's wash neckwear. The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., will look at men's wash neckwear Monday, Jan. 29. Call Greeley 4070 for appointment.

POPLINS.—Magenta and apple; any quantity for cash. Modern Cloak and Suit Co., 16 West 20th St.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for American poplins in high shades. Chelsea 9555.

POPLINS.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Farragut 9752.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.—Mr. Th. Badmann, novelty cotton goods, organdies, voiles. 33 Union Square, Room 78.

SATEEN.—Mercerized, blue, old rose, pink; manufacturer's surplus, or close out at a price for cash. Chelsea 5085. 17 West 17th, first floor.

SERGES.—Mangerta rose; also good poplin. Call Madison Sq. 781.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and velvets. 7984 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS.—500 great gross, size 2-0, in bulk, for export; cash; submit sample and prices. Orchard 8917.

SWEATERS.—Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, will look at sweaters Thursday morning. 1,301 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Plain and changeable; spot cash. Samuel Landan, 31 West 21st.

WASH GOODS.—Jobber ready to look at all kinds of wash goods; write for appointment. V 10 Times.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 12. 13 West 27th, 9th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH—White, Kellygreen, gray, tan, Copen, rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

CHAMOISETTE—F. & H. 7080 in all colors. Call Orchard 5480.

CLOAKS, Corduroys, silks, satins, printed goods, sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 26th.

COATS.—10,000 Spring coats and suits for immediate delivery; suits, $6.75 to $12; coats, $3.75 to $12. Rothstein & Nelson, 150 West 26th St.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 112 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS popularly priced, for jobbers and retailers. Bernstein Co., 115 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velour coats to close out. Cohen & Edelman, 33 West 31st St.

COATS.—500 children's and ladies' Winter coats to close out. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

[illegible]

DAVID W. BLOW CO.

Auctioneers to the Trade.

Regular Weekly Sales Days

Every Tuesday and Friday

General Merchandise

Wearing Apparel for

Ladies, Misses & Children.

Every Wednesday

Clothing for

Men, Youths & Children.

530-2 BROADWAY

The Home Pattern Co.

The Ladies' Home Journal

The Best Managed Pattern Company in America

PRUSSIAN INCOMES GROW.

Tax 144,000,000 Marks More Last Year Than in 1915.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Income taxes in Prussia in 1916, says the Overseas News Agency, increased to 498,000,000 marks, (normally about $124,500,000,) in comparison with 354,000,000 marks in 1915. The number of taxpayers was increased from 7,300,000 to 7,500,000.

The average income of taxpayers increased from 2,267 marks to 2,480 marks.

Clothing Asked for Charity Work.

The Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities has sent out an appeal for clothing, shoes, and household articles. The appeal says: "We have not enough clothing for distribution to the destitute families under our care, nor are we receiving enough other merchandise, which we convert into cash for the maintenance of the department. As a result of this the second-hand dry goods shops which we established for our beneficiaries, and who have become self-supporting, are lacking in material for sale, and their owners are threatened with dependency."

Goods by Advertisement.

Country storekeepers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVENPORT LEATHERWEAR CO., Bankrupt.—No. 19,000.—To the creditors of Davenport Leatherwear Co. of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Davenport Leatherwear Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, the first meeting of creditors was held May 15th, 1914, and a Trustee elected therein. Said Trustee having filed his final account and having been discharged of his trust, and the case closed, an order was entered on January 18th, 1917, by the Hon. Augustus N. Hand, Judge, reopening case for further administration of the estate of said bankrupt. You are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,129.—In Bankruptcy.—LILLIE HERZOG, Bankrupt.—Lillie Herzog was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 8th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 26th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,098.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FLAMM, Bankrupt.—William Flamm was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 21st, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 9th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January [illegible], 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 24,098.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY KENDLER, Bankrupt.

[illegible]

January 29th, 1917.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 23,914.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—LARRY BESTHOFF, Bankrupt.

[illegible]

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% (one per cent.) has been declared on the Company's Preferred Stock, payable the 15th February, 1917, to Shareholders of Record the first of February, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

By Order of the Board.

J. T. McCALLUM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th January, 1917.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

January 24, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable One and Three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) on April 2, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1917, and One and Three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) payable July 2, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of One per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared payable May 15, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 4, 1917.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

The Consolidation Coal Company,

CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Md., January 25, 1917.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held this day at 12 o'clock noon the Stockholders adopted the resolutions recommended by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on January 11th, 1917, increasing the Capital Stock to $45,000,000 par value and providing for the payment of a dividend of $5.00 per share from the surplus earnings of the Company, payable only in stock of the Company at par to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2nd, 1917.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

125TH CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 5th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, December 27, 1916.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

Common Stock Dividend No. 19.

January 10th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. P. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. PURE OIL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 24, 1917.

The Directors of the Pure Oil Company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of four per cent., payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 8, 1917.

Transfer books of the company will be closed February 8 to March 1, 1917.

N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING CO. OF OKLAHOMA

Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for the quarter ending January 31, 1917, payable February 1, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 20th. Transfer books close January 20th at 12 M. and open February 2nd at 10 A. M.

J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1917, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.

Boston, January 23, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 22, 1917.

[illegible]

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors, EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.

Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of Domestic Mills Paper Company:

[illegible]

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF TRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL FORGING

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF THE WATER, LIGHT AND GAS COMPANY, DATED AUGUST 1, 1902, SECURED BY DEED OF TRUST TO THE AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, TRUSTEE:

You are hereby notified that The United Water, Gas and Electric Company, successor of The Water, Light and Gas Company (a New Jersey corporation) has elected to pay off and redeem, on August 1, 1917, all of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of said The Water, Light and Gas Company, dated August 1, 1902, secured by deed of trust from said The Water, Light and Gas Company to The American Trust and Savings Bank (now named Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank), Trustee, dated August 1, 1902, and that on said August 1, 1917, the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, to Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, be entitled to receive the principal amount of their bonds, plus a premium of 5% of said principal, plus accrued interest to said redemption date, and that on and after said August 1, 1917, all interest shall cease to accrue upon said bonds.

Dated January 1, 1917.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK (formerly named The American Trust and Savings Bank)
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,871.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

International Paper Company First Consolidated 6% Bonds Secured by Mortgage Dated February 1, 1898.

The undersigned, as Trustee, will receive at its office, 45 Wall Street, New York, at any time prior to February 1, 1917, written offers to sell to it above bonds at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest in amounts sufficient to exhaust the annual Sinking Fund payment of $150,000 due the undersigned, as Trustee, on February 1, 1917, under the provision of the above mentioned mortgage. The right to reject any offer, or any part thereof, is reserved.

United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee
By W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY

1480 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest on a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated, January 29, 1917.

WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.

Dated Nov. 1st, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., January 26, 1917. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until [illegible]

CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the [illegible] Charleston, S. C. Information upon application to the above office.

Developing Our Foreign Trade

For the past week representatives of many of the largest corporations in America have been attending the meeting of the Foreign Trade Council in Pittsburgh—planning ways and means for the promotion and extension of the sale of American commodities in foreign countries. A report of their deliberations, giving a synopsis of the most important features and extracts from the speeches delivered, will be published in THE ANNALIST of January 29.

Reports of the foreign trade of the United States and Great Britain for the past year will also be published.

The Annalist Open Market
Stock Exchange Transactions
Bank Clearings
Barometrics

If you are not a subscriber, send fifty cents and receive the next six issues.

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INVESTMENT LITERATURE

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Official List 1917

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National City Bank Building
New York

TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

Ask for Booklet T-97

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

However much the attention of the financial community may at times be distracted by other things, the matter to which financial discussion constantly recurs these days is the prospect for peace. One of the most astute of stock market operators said last week:

"The market is being sustained by the influence of the January reinvestment demand and by the expectations in respect to the United States Steel earnings and dividend, but after these have exerted their effect I believe the market will recede under the influence of approaching peace."

Others think that the stock market has already practically discounted the bearish influence of the change from war to peace, and that prices will be governed from now on largely by peace considerations instead of war considerations. These are opposite market views, of the merits of which each may judge for himself, but it is noteworthy that in each the matter of peace is the uppermost consideration.

Has peace been brought nearer by recent events, and more particularly by the steps which President Wilson has taken in preparation of the time when negotiations between the belligerents will become possible? Wall Street is too deeply concerned with the question to answer it for itself in any partisan spirit. It is not only among the political supporters of the President that one hears the view expressed these days that the steps which the Administration has taken have brought peace nearer than it would be at this time had President Wilson not taken action. Here is what an eminent banker, a political opponent of President Wilson, had to say last week on the outlook for peace:

"Much as I find myself in opposition to some phases of the President's address to the Senate, I cannot blind myself to the fact that good results may flow from this address and from the President's recent communication to the belligerents. Even the phrase 'peace without victory,' which grated so much on my ears, as it did on the ears of many others who are convinced of the justice of the cause of the Allies in this struggle, may serve a high purpose. It may have been included by the President for the specific purpose of making his address acceptable to Germans, who, as a matter of fact, are already lending an attentive and apparently sympathetic ear to the President's words.

"I would not be at all surprised if in the course of a fortnight Germany should publicly announce in some form the terms upon which she is willing to enter into peace negotiations, and if she does, I think that the terms will be such as to lead to further exchanges between the Allies and the Central Powers. I base this belief largely on the assumption, for which I think there is sufficient ground, that Germany is in great need of peace, and that she will neglect no opportunity which she may feel she can embrace with safety to bring about an understanding between herself and her enemies. If the way is made easy for her, that understanding may be arrived at at a relatively early date, and I think that the steps which President Wilson has taken have made the way easier for Germany.

"It means much, it seems to me, that a nation which recently talked of being victorious on all fronts is giving friendly response to the suggestions laid down by President Wilson, which, despite the suggestion of peace without victory, mean essentially the defeat of what Germany has stood for in this war. Germany needs peace greatly, and in my opinion she will seize upon every opportunity to further the effort toward peace which she has already made and the effort in the same direction which President Wilson is making."

This is a statement which Wall Street would greatly respect if it could be associated with its author. It shows how deep is growing the conviction that peace is relatively near. It also goes to increase the improbability of the stock market being subjected to the strain of another war stock speculation. With bankers in high position convinced that the coming of peace is now a matter only of months, they will surely not lend their aid to a renewal of speculation on the basis of war orders, and without their aid efforts in that direction are likely to prove ineffective.

There are good reasons, therefore, for expecting that the effect of the return of peace will be discounted before peace is actually made. Events are discounted in advance in the stock market in more or less direct proportion to the clearness with which they are foreseen. If an event is looked forward to too long it may be overdiscounted, but it is not likely to be underdiscounted. These are reasons for expecting that the adverse effects on prices of the change from war to peace will have taken place by the time peace comes. They are also reasons for thinking that the market will be free of the speculative abuses which led to unsettlement last year and the year before.

The course of the market recently has been leading the Street to revise some of its earlier estimates of the probable amount of the earnings and the probable size of the dividend to be announced by the United States Steel Corporation tomorrow. They may both be the best the corporation has ever announced and yet fall short of recent predictions, if not of present expectations. In a different sort of market record earnings and the prospect of them might be more effective in raising prices, but that would not make the earnings themselves any more effective in sustaining or increasing intrinsic values. The extent to which big earnings afford protection against future vicissitudes, fortunately for the man interested in stocks themselves rather than in the fluctuations in them, does not depend upon the amount of shouting done by speculators when the news is announced.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

War Loan Monopolizes Attention—Prices Generally Lower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The war loan is still the only channel for the investment of funds, and the securities markets attract little business. Prices have developed a consistent downward trend owing to moderate sales for the purpose of transferring funds to the new loan and to the complete absence of support. Gilt-edged stocks were chiefly affected last week. Consols were flat. This security has been long overvalued, but buyers have acquired it with a view to its ultimate appreciation. This demand is no longer available, and the market has become sensitive to even moderate selling. All the railway markets were extremely idle last week, and British issues were not affected by first dividend declarations, which showed results equal to those of a year ago.

All speculative departments of the Stock Exchange are extremely idle, and there is no expectation of a revival of business until the subscription lists of the war loan are closed. Details of the new securities mobilization plan have just been issued. Under these voluntary methods are displaced and compulsory requisition becomes a feature. The immediate effect of the announcement of these details was to bring business in the great bulk of foreign securities to a standstill, an immobilizing of wealth which is clearly undesirable.

The money market is firm in tone. The supply of funds is fully equal to all needs, but there is no cheap money to be had. Discount rates also are more rigid, and 5 per cent. is the minimum for all maturities, both for bank and Treasury bills.

BOURSE CLOSES DULL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse was active in the early part of last week, but it closed dull. On Monday the Russian group, French rails, shipping stocks, and chemical shares showed improvement; on Tuesday there was decided betterment in the Mexican issues and in Russian oil stocks, Colombia gaining 102 francs in two sessions of the Bourse.

On the following day there was some reaction in coppers and in speculative war stocks, under the influence of President Wilson's address to the Senate. On Thursday there was profit taking in Russian industrials, and on Friday a partial recovery occurred in the copper stocks. The stock of the Bank of France rose 25 francs upon the publication of a satisfactory annual report. Rentes ended the week steady at 62.25, and the war loan was firm at 87.

The maximum increase proposed in railway rates is 15 per cent. All French vessels above 1,000 tons are now subject to State control. The project for the complete revision of the fiscal system forecast in November is now before the Chamber of Deputies.

The gold held by the Bank of France is now 3,326,901,384 francs. The bank's war advances to the French Government increased 100,000,000 francs within the week, and foreign advances 25,000,000 francs.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's range—				
High			[illegible]	[illegible]
Low			[illegible]	[illegible]
Same week last year—				
High			[illegible]	[illegible]
Low			[illegible]	[illegible]
Year to date—				
High			[illegible]	[illegible]
Low			[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period last year—				
High			[illegible]	[illegible]
Low			[illegible]	[illegible]

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's range—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same week last year—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year to date—			
High	4	4	4
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period last year—			
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... [illegible]
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... [illegible]

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days ... [illegible]
4 to 6 months ... [illegible]

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ... [illegible]

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	[illegible]	4	4	4
New York	[illegible]	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*15 days or less. †Over 15 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 22	Par	†10c	[illegible]	*15c
Jan. 23	Par	†10c	[illegible]	*15c
Jan. 24	Par	†10c	[illegible]	*15c
Jan. 25	Par	†10c	[illegible]	*15c
Jan. 26	Par	†15c@10c	[illegible]	*15c
Jan. 27	Par	†15c@10c	[illegible]	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 22	[illegible]	5	5	27f. 81½c
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f. 81½c
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f. 81½c
Jan. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f. 81½c
Jan. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f. 81½c
Jan. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f. 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Jan. 22	53⅝	99⅝	62f. 40c
Jan. 23	53⅛	99⅝	62f. 25c
Jan. 24	53	99⅝	62f. 25c
Jan. 25	52¾	99⅝	62f. 25c
Jan. 26	51⅞	99⅝	62f. 25c
Jan. 27	51⅞	99⅝	62f. 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 22	37⅛d	76⅝c
Jan. 23	37⅛d	76⅝c
Jan. 24	37⅛d	76⅝c
Jan. 25	37⅛d	76⅝c
Jan. 26	37⅛d	77c
Jan. 27	37⅛d	76⅝c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,651,540	14,692,644
Same period a year ago	3,418,056	15,025,300

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.92	86.19	90.46	85.99
Same period a year ago	88.86	86.03	91.88	86.03

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	ACME TEA	57½	54	54	− 4
200	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ¼
500	Advance Rumely	17¾	17½	17½	− ¼
5,900	Ajax Rubber	80	72	77	+ 5
3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	10¼	9	9½	+ ⅛
1,000	Alaska Juneau	7⅝	7	7¼	
2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	27	28	− ¾
1,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	84½	83½	84	
9,200	Am. Agri. Chemical	93¼	91	92½	
300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
200	Am. Banknote	43¼	43	43¼	
100	Am. Banknote pf.	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
8,600	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	91½	92¾	+ 1⅜
200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	98	97½	97½	
125	Am. Brake Shoe & F.	102	102	102	− 1
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	185	185	185	− 3
45,500	Am. Can	51¼	45¾	49¾	+ 2⅞
1,000	Am. Can pf.	110¼	109¾	110	+ ½
11,500	Am. Car & Foundry	69⅞	66¾	68⅝	+ ⅝
400	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118½	118	118	− ½
2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ¾
200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	101	101	− ½
600	Am. Express	128¾	125	125½	− 1½
1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	14	13½	13½	− ¾
4,800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	71½	69½	70½	− 1⅛
1,500	Am. Ice Securities	30	29¾	29¾	
8,700	Am. Linseed	20¼	19	19¾	+ ⅝
2,500	Am. Linseed pf.	53¾	51½	52	
22,800	Am. Locomotive	79	75¾	76	− 3
810	Am. Locomotive pf.	106½	106¼	106½	− ⅛
100	Am. Malt	7½	7½	7½	
500	Am. Malt tr. cfs.	8½	8	8	
1,600	Am. Malt pf.	49¼	48½	49⅞	+ ⅞
600	Am. Malt pf. t. r.	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109⅝	105½	107⅛	+ 2⅞
900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	117	116½	116⅝	+ ⅛
600	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	100	99½	100	+ ¼
8,200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	96½	95⅞	95½	+ 2⅛
2,000	Am. Steel Foundries	62	59¾	62	+ 1
2,500	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	111¼	112¼	+ ½
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	121½	120⅛	121½	+ ⅛
400	Am. Telegraph & Cable	64½	64½	64½	+ 2½
18,250	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126½	124⅞	126¼	+ 2¼
300	Am. Tobacco	218⅞	218⅞	218⅞	− 1
550	Am. Tobacco pf., new	109½	108⅞	108⅞	− 1⅜
1,600	Am. Woolen	47	46	46	− 1
800	Am. Woolen pf.	97	96¾	96¾	+ ⅞
2,150	Am. Writing Paper pf.	48¼	45½	47¼	+ 1½
14,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	41¾	37½	39¾	+ 1¼
1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	72½	70	72	+ 2
58,600	Anaconda Copper	84¾	82	82¾	− 1⅜
2,100	Associated Oil	78¾	75	76	+ 1½
11,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅝	104¼	106¼	+ 1¾
2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ¾
2,500	At., Birm. & At.	16¼	14½	16	+ 1⅜
100	Atlantic Coast Line	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
55,500	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	121¼	115	115¼	− 4⅞
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	65	64⅝	64⅞	− ¼
19,400	BALDWIN LOCO.	56⅝	53⅝	54¼	− 2½
100	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	102	102	102	+ ¼
6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
500	Balt. & Ohio pf. ex div.	75	75	75	+ ½
1,233	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1½	
400	Barrett Co.	130	127	127	− 3½
5,440	Bethlehem Steel	450	425	440	+ 5
700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	125½	126⅞	− 8⅛
27,990	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	81⅝	76	77½	− 4
410	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	
6,150	Burns Brothers	99	92½	99	+ 6⅛
100	Burns Brothers pf.	117	117	117	+ 5
13,900	Butte & Superior	52¼	48½	50	+ ½
83,300	CAL. PETROLEUM	30½	26⅝	27⅞	+ ⅝
8,300	California Petroleum pf	62¾	57¾	59⅝	+ ⅝
10	Canada Southern	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
2,600	Canadian Pacific	162	161½	161⅝	− 1¼
50	Case (J. I.) Co. pf. ext.	88	88	88	
200	Car., Clinch. & O.	25	25	25	− 4
41,600	Central Leather	91	88	88⅞	− 1⅜
1,550	Central Leather pf.	115⅝	115	115½	+ 1½
42	Central & S. A. Tel.	150	150	150	
500	Chandler Motor	101¼	101	101	− 1
2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅞	63¼	64¼	− ¾
200	Chi. & E. Ill. eq. t. r.	12½	12	12½	+ ½
800	Chicago Great Western	13½	13¼	13½	− ⅛
1,200	Chicago Great West. pf	39⅝	39	39	− 1
5,700	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	91¼	89⅝	90¼	− ¼
2,525	Chicago, M. & St. P. pf	125¼	124⅝	125¼	− 1
1,075	Chicago & Northwest.	123½	122½	122⅝	− 1⅜
1,331	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	32½	30½	32⅛	+ 1¼
10,300	Chi., R. I. & P. c. dp.	32⅜	30⅛	31⅞	+ ¾
11,500	Chile Copper	25⅞	24⅝	25	− ¼
11,100	Chino Copper	56	54	55	
100	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	50	50	50	− 1
700	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	73½	73	73½	− 1⅝
100	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	− 9½
7,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48⅝	46¾	47⅝	− ¼
100	Colorado South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	− 1
88,200	Columbia Gas	46⅞	44	44½	− 2
400	Cons. Inst. Col. Min.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
650	Continental Ins.	58	56½	57⅞	+ ½
1,900	Consolidated Gas	133	131½	132	− 1¼
200	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	125¼	124	124	− 1¼
1,900	Continental Can	89⅝	88	89⅝	+ 1⅝
19,100	Corn Products Refining	24¼	23	23⅝	− ⅝
1,125	Corn Products Ref. pf.	103⅝	102½	103⅛	
84,600	Crucible Steel	65⅞	62⅛	63⅝	− 1⅜
100	Crucible Steel pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	− 1½
38,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	51	48⅝	48⅞	− 2⅜
1,835	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94⅛	94	94⅛	
300	Cuban-American Sugar	185	176¼	176¼	− 8¾
1,300	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99⅜	99⅝	+ ¼
1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	16	12½	14	− 1⅝
1,500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	36½	33⅜	34¼	− 2⅝
70	Detroit Edison	144⅛	144	144⅛	
300	Diamond Match	130	129	130	
4,650	Distillers' Securities	29	27⅝	27½	− ⅝
400	Dome Mines	21½	21	21¼	− ⅜
300	Driggs-Seabury	50⅝	50¼	50¼	− 2⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	5¼	5¼	5¼	
200	ELEC. STORAGE BAT	66	66	66	+ 1
10,100	Erie	32¾	31⅛	31⅞	− ¾
2,400	Erie 1st pf.	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	− 1⅛
300	Erie 2d pf.	38	38	38	
3,400	GASTON, W & W.	34½	33	33	− 2
162	General Chemical	249	249	249	− 1
33	General Chemical pf.	115	115	115	
4,100	General Electric	171⅝	168	171	+ 2
35,600	General Motors t. c.	127	119⅝	119⅝	− 3⅝
1,700	General Motors pf. t. c.	92	91	92	
10,500	Goodrich (B. F.)	60⅝	58⅝	59¼	− ⅜
200	Granby Con.	90	89⅝	90	− ½
2,000	Great Northern pf.	117¼	116½	116⅞	− ⅛
12,900	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore p.	37⅝	35	37⅜	+ 1½
1,600	Greene-Cananea Cop.	47	44¾	46	+ ¼
900	Gulf States Steel	127	125	125	− 5
100	HAV. ELEC. RY. & L.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ 3½
100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L. pf.	105	105	105	+ 5
200	Helme (Geo. W.)	190	190	190	
25	Homestake Mining	131	131	131	
900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106	105½	106	+ ¾
26,150	Inspiration Copper	58⅝	56⅛	58⅝	+ ½
6,900	Interborough Con.	16⅛	15	15½	+ ⅜
5,700	Interborough Con. pf.	71	68⅞	68⅞	− 1
500	Internat. Agricultural	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
600	Internat. Agricul. pf.	42	40	42	− 1
1,200	Internat. Harv., N. J.	122	120	120	− 2
300	Internat. Harv. Corp.	86	85	85	− 2
100	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	114	114	114	+ 1¼
134,200	Internat. Mer. Mar.	35¼	29	30	− 4⅝
140,400	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	92½	84¾	85⅞	− 4⅞
16,600	Internat. Nickel	43⅞	41⅝	43½	+ ⅞
42,200	Internat. Paper	49½	45½	48⅜	+ ⅞
5,100	Internat. Paper pf.	103⅞	102	103⅝	+ ⅜
100	Iowa Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
8,500	JEWEL TEA	76	65	65	−12
600	Jewel Tea pf.	110	108	108	− 4
800	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	25	24½	24½	− 1⅜
100	Kansas City South. pf.	58	58	58	
200	Kelly Spring Tire	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	− ½
29,000	Kennecott Copper	46⅞	44⅝	46⅛	− ⅝
555	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121	119	119	− 1½
2,156	Kings Co. E. L. & P. rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅝
4,100	LACKAWAN. STEEL	86⅝	84	85	− 1
700	Laclede Gas	103½	103	103	− ½
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	48	48	48	
2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	24	22¾	24	
2,100	Lehigh Valley	78	77⅛	78	
125	Liggett & Myers	277½	277½	277½	− 8½
39	Liggett & Myers pf.	123	123	123	
81,600	Long Island	47¼	40¾	46⅜	+ 2½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	97½	97½	97½	− 1¼
27	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	120	120	
300	Louisville & Nashville	132	130½	132	+ 1⅛
1,100	MACKAY COS.	88¾	87½	88⅜	− ½
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	− ⅛
100	Manhattan Beach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
100	Manhattan Shirt	76½	76½	76½	− ½
21,200	Maxwell Motors	60⅛	53⅜	55	− 4
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	72½	72	72	− 1½
500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	39⅝	38½	38½	− 1⅛
700	May Dept. Stores	65	62½	62½	− 2½
55,900	Mexican Petroleum	104¾	101½	101⅝	− 2⅝
400	Mexican Petroleum pf.	96	95½	95½	− ½
10,600	Miami Copper	42¼	40⅞	42	+ ¾
16,900	Minn. & St. L., new	32	26	32	+ 6
400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	116¾	116	116	− 2
900	Mo., Kansas & Texas	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	18⅝	18	18	− 1⅜
900	Missouri Pacific	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅜
1,200	Missouri Pacific t. r.	16	15½	16	
7,400	Missouri Pacific, w. i.	33⅝	32½	32⅝	− ⅜
680	Missouri Pac. pf., w. i.	60	58½	59⅞	− ⅛
9,600	Montana Power	109¼	101⅛	107	+ 8¾
150	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¾
900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	112	111	112	
9,800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	32⅝	30¾	30⅞	− 1⅜
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	96	96	96	− 2
1,700	National Lead	61½	60	61	
500	National Lead pf.	113½	113	113	− ½
8,400	Nevada Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	21	21	21	− 1
2,900	New York Air Brake	155	148	153	+ 8
8,400	New York Central	101⅞	101	101¼	− ½
7,300	New York Central rts	⅜	¼	⅜	
100	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅝
5	N. Y., Lack. & West'n	114	114	114	
19,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	48	43⅝	45	− 3
1,600	N. Y., Ont. & Western	28	27	27⅛	− 1⅛
8,600	Norfolk & Western	138⅝	134⅝	137⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ 2⅞
900	North American	71	70⅛	70⅛	− 1⅞
1,500	Northern Pacific	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	− ⅛
7,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	114½	108	110¼	− 2⅜
530	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6	6⅜	
8,425	Owens Bottle M.	104½	99⅜	104½	+ 4⅞
7,500	PACIFIC MAIL	25⅜	22	22	− 2½
300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	34¼	32	34¼	+ ⅞
28,560	Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅝	56¼	57	+ ¼
400	People's Gas, Chicago	104	103⅞	104	
100	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	− 2
2,600	Pere Marquette, w. i.	32⅝	31½	32	− ⅝
600	Pere Marq. pf., w. i.	73⅝	72½	73⅛	− ¼
800	Philadelphia Co.	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ¼
250	Pitts., C., S. & St. L.	82	81⅞	82	+ 1
81,600	Pitts. Coal, c. of dp.	50⅛	47½	48⅛	− 2
100	Pitts. Coal, pf., c. of dp.	110⅝	110½	110⅝	− ⅛
110	Pitts. Steel pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	− ⅝
17,000	Pressed Steel Car	83¾	78	81⅞	+ 2⅝
500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	106	106	106	+ ½
2,737	Pullman Co.	167½	165⅝	166⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	− ¼
3,900	RAILWAY STEEL SP.	53⅝	50⅝	52⅝	+ 1⅜
200	Railway Steel Spg. pf.	101	101	101	
5,700	Ray Con. Copper	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	− ⅜
24,000	Reading	102⅞	100	100⅝	− ⅞
500	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44	44½	+ 1
100	Reading 2d pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− 1⅛
20,200	Republic Iron & Steel	80¾	78⅛	78⅝	− 1½
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	105	104	104	− ½
400	Rutland pf.	35	33	33	− 1¼
2,200	ST. LOUIS & SAN F.	23⅛	23	23⅛	− ⅛
200	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	51½	51	51	− 1⅝
200	Saxon Motor	64	64	64	− 2
1,000	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
7,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	238¾	232	232	− 8¾
100	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf.	127	127	127	− ⅝
2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅝	26½	27	
800	Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	67	66	67	− 1
4,100	Southern Pacific	97⅞	97⅛	97⅜	
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	178	178	178	− 2
18,700	Southern Railway	31⅛	30⅛	30¼	− 1
1,100	Southern Railway pf.	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	− ¼
300	Standard Milling	100½	100	100½	+ 8½
200	Standard Milling pf.	90¼	90	90¼	+ 1¼
100	Stutz Motor	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ½
18,100	Studebaker Co.	110	105	106⅝	− 2⅝
400	Studebaker Co. pf.	108½	108	108	− ⅝
1,200	TENN. COP. & C.	15⅝	15	15⅝	
11,925	Texas Co.	234	227	229½	− 2⅝
300	Texas Co. sub. c., f. p.	231	227	231	+ 2
400	Texas & Pacific	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼
150	Texas Pacific land tr.	167½	167½	167½	+14½
300	Third Avenue	47	46	46	− 1
7,300	Tobacco Products	57	55⅝	55⅝	− ¼
300	Tobacco Products pf.	103½	100½	103	+ 2½
3,500	Toledo, St. L. & W. t. r	10¼	7½	9¼	+ 1⅝
1,200	Transue & Williams	46⅝	46	46	
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	105½	105	105	− ½
800	Union Bag & Paper	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
8,250	Union Bag & P., new	112	106	110	+ 4
11,400	Union Pacific	144⅞	143⅛	143¾	+ 1⅛
1,050	Union Pacific pf.	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
200	United Cigar Mfrs.	47	47	47	+ 1⅜
4,600	United Cigar Stores	102¼	101	102	+ ⅝
200	United Cigar Stores pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅝
600	United Drug	75½	75	75	− 1
100	United Drug 1st pf.	54	54	54	
200	United Drug 2d pf.	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	+ ¾
2,310	United Fruit	154⅝	151½	152⅝	+ 1⅛
800	United Rys. Invest.	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅛
1,000	United Rys. Invest. pf.	22½	20	20	− 1
3,200	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F	23⅞	21⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
100	U. S. Express	20½	20½	20½	− ½
46,950	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	127⅞	121	122⅜	− 3⅝
900	U. S. Realty & Imp.	15¼	14¼	15	+ 1
9,300	U. S. Rubber	60¼	58⅝	59⅝	− ¼
900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111	110	110	− ¼
3,200	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	64⅝	63¼	63⅝	− ⅝
200	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. pf	51½	51½	51½	− ½
674,700	U. S. Steel	115⅝	112	113⅞	− 1⅛
4,410	U. S. Steel pf.	121	120⅝	120⅞	− ⅝
53,900	Utah Copper	108¼	104	106⅝	− ⅜
2,825	Utah Securities	24⅝	23	23⅞	− ½
2,600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	45	43	44½	+ 1½
500	Va.-Caro. Chemical. pf.	112¼	111⅛	112⅛	+ 2⅛
1,100	Virginia Iron, C. & C.	59	55	55	− 1
4,000	WABASH	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	− ½
7,200	Wabash pf., A.	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	− ½
3,300	Wabash pf., B.	29⅝	29	29⅝	− ⅛
2,600	Wells Fargo Express	108	105	106	+ ⅞
7,800	Western Maryland	27⅛	25	25⅛	− 1⅝
1,300	Western Union Tel.	99⅞	97¼	98	− 1
10,600	Westinghouse E. & M.	53⅞	52	53¼	+ ¼
4,300	Westinghouse rights	⅜	⅛	⅜	
5,400	Wheel. & L. E., w. i.	21⅝	21	21	− 1
300	Wheel. & L. E. pf., w. i.	50	50	50	− ¼
800	White Motor	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ½
7,300	Wilson & Co.	68	61⅞	65⅝	+ 4⅝
500	Wilson & Co. pf.	106¼	105	106	
7,300	Willys-Overland	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	− ⅝
800	Wisconsin Central	52	51	52	
1,900	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	151	148½	149½	
100	Woolworth pf.	125½	125½	125½	− ⅝
400	Worthington Pump	27⅞	25⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
100	Worthington Pump pf.	95	95	95	
700	Worthington P. 2d pf.	57⅝	55⅝	57	+ 6⅛

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Are your investments selected to meet your personal needs and adjusted to fundamental conditions?

Investment bond list on request

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Recent official reports of all

Insurance Companies

over a period of years show the largest percentage of increase in their purchases of bonds to have been in

Municipal Bonds

This is a safe example to follow. List of United States and Canadian Municipal Bonds

Yielding 3.95% to 5.75%

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Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

Analysis

Denver & Rio Grande
1st & Ref. 5s

We have prepared circular outlining position of these bonds which are now selling about 66.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$300,000
CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO
4½% Bonds
Due May 1, 1966

Principal and semi-annual interest, May 1st and November 1st, payable in New York City

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN N. Y., MASS. AND CONN.

Legality approved by John C. Thomson, Esq.

Price to yield 3⅞%

Circular upon application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

1917 Calendar
of Approximate Dividend Dates

Revised up to date

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb.

Copy Free on Request

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee} Exchange
60 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

General Mortgage Sinking Fund
5% Gold Bonds

Due October 1st, 1959

Outstanding $36,742,000. More than $60,000,000 has been expended since 1904 on properties securing these bonds. Followed by $30,000,000 Capital Stock issued for cash at par, and paying dividends at the rate of 8% per annum.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

We offer, subject to prior sale and change in price

		Rate	Maturity	Yield
$25,000	Ill. Cent., St. Louis Div.	3½	1951	4.35
50,000	Central Pac. 1st & Ref.	4	1949	4.38
25,000	Central Leather	5	1925	4.60
25,000	Macon, Dublin & Savan.	5	1947	5.48
25,000	Florida West Shore	5	1934	5.36
25,000	Com'wealth Electric Co.	5	1943	4.77
37,000	Atchison General	4	1995	4.15
20,000	Oregon & California	5	1927	4.73
150,000	Chesa. & Ohio Conv.	4½	1930	6.04
50,000	Union Pacific 1st	4	1947	4.07
50,000	Erie R. R. Conv. "D"	4	1953	4.99
70,000	Chesa. & Ohio Conv.	5	1946	5.36
25,000	Lake Shore & Mich. So.	4	1931	4.33
125,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	4	1925	4.56
50,000	Reading General	4	1997	4.15

Prices and Circulars on application

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall St., N. Y.

A Preferred Stock to Yield 6½%

Earned last Fiscal Year 143% on preferred stock issue.
The Company has no bonded debt.
Market value of Common Stock approximately $100,000,000.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

Circular on request.

Dominick & Dominick
'Phone 2020 Rector
115 Broadway, New York

FREE OF NORMAL INCOME TAX

Olean (N. Y.) Elect. Lt. & Power Co.
First and Refunding 5s. Due October 1, 1943

Company serves without competition five prosperous cities in New York State.
Property has been in continuous and successful operation since 1887.
Net Earnings at the rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES Bond Interest.
Bonds approved by Public Service Commission of New York State.
Price—96½ & Interest, Yielding 5¼%

P. W. BROOKS & CO
(Incorporated)
115 Broadway, New York
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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings

We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
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Correspondence solicited

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $19,000,000)
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Four New Issues

Seasoned
Safe and
6 Per Cent.

Send for circular T-1

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New York
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Eastern Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1918
Lacombe Elec. 5s, 1921
Miss. Valley Gas & El. 5s, '22
Buffalo Railway 5s, 1931
Conn. Pr. & Lt. 4½s, 1951
Des Moines Elec. 5s, 1938

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Public Utility BONDS
Industrial

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Telephone 2718-2BROAD 25 BROAD ST., N.Y.

7% Investment

We offer a limited amount of the First Preferred stock of a Public Utility property earning over eleven times its dividend requirements.

To yield 7 per cent.

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New York City 6s
Sept. 1917

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Correspondents:
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IN the thirty-five years it has been in operation, the *Straus Plan* has become a standard of investment safety. Securities safeguarded under this plan have stood the test of conditions good and bad for more than a generation.

WE offer you a wide variety of sound first mortgage serial bonds, underwritten in accordance with the *Straus Plan*, to net 5½%, secured by property in such cities as

New York — Minneapolis
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AN investigation of the merits of these bonds will convince you. Call, write, or 'phone for

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CHICAGO CINCINNATI DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS
35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,076,500	$112,329,800
Same period last year	24,510,000	110,859,500

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds	89.43	89.23	89.48	88.63
Same period a year ago	87.23	87.15	87.23	86.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	84½	84¼	84½	6
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	81	81	81	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	89⅞	88⅞	88⅞	24
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	105	104⅛	105	75
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	104¼	104	104¼	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	96⅞	97½	45
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	18
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	117½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	70
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101¼	101	101¼	824
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106⅞	104⅞	106⅞	93
Am. Thread 4s	99½	99⅛	99½	9
Am. Writing P. 5s	89	87⅞	89	100
Ann Arbor 4s	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	17
Armour & Co. 6s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	125
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96⅜	96	96⅜	173½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	105½	105¼	105¼	44
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	105¼	105¼	105¼	14
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	88	88	88	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta	88½	88	88½	57½
Atl. & Char. A. L. 4½s	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	10
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	23
At. Coast Line 1st 4s	96⅞	95½	95½	80
A. Coast L. unif. 4½s	95½	95	95	3
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87⅞	87½	87⅞	52
At., Knox. & N. 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	3
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	129
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	94⅞	94	94	140
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	97	96	97	748½
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	106
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	15
B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	94	94	94	3
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	49
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102	100⅞	102	56
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	12
Braden Copper 6s	98	98	98	31
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	9
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	100⅞	89
B. R. T. gold 5s	101⅛	101	101	2
B. R. T. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	4
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	4
Bush. Term. 4s	89	89	89	10
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92½	92½	5
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	90	89½	89⅞	22
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	32
Carolina Cent. 4s	88	88	88	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	8
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	103	102½	102½	3
Cent. Leather 5s	103	102½	102⅞	62
Cent. of N. J. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	3
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	93⅜	93	93	69
Cent. Pac., T. S. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	225
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞	158
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	45
Ches. & O. g. 4½s, r.	92	92	92	8
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	14
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	88⅛	88	88	22
Chicago & Alton 3s	62	62	62	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s	53	53	53	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96½	96¼	96¼	77
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	99⅞	99½	99¼	368
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	99	98⅞	99	16
C., B. & Q. I. Div. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	15
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 3½s	88⅞	88	88⅞	4
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	99	99	99	1
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, t. r.	90	90	90	15
C. & E. Ill. r. 4s, t. r.	33	33	33	3
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73½	73	73	27
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	95	94⅝	95	24
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	97⅞	97	97	136
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	62
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	82⅝	82	82⅝	11
C., M. & St. P., gn. 4½s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	40
C., M. & St. P. cnv. 5s, Series B	107⅛	106⅛	107	149½
C., M. & St. P. 4s '25	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	163
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102⅛	101⅛	102	205
C., M. & St. P. C. & L. Sup. 5½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	95	95	95	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞	45
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	86⅞	85	86	15
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	117¼	117	117¼	12
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	7
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
C. & N. W. s. fd. 6s	111	111	111	2
C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	4
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	11
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	89⅞	89½	89⅞	46
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	74½	73½	74½	15
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stamped	74⅞	74	74⅞	146
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	167
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	103	102	103	12
Chi. Tel. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	101⅛	101	101⅛	86
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	76⅞	76⅞	10
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	108	108	108	5
Chile Copper 7s	130¼	127⅞	129¼	225
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	81	80⅞	80⅞	6
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. div. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo div. 4s	87	86⅞	86⅞	13
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	2
Col. Industrial 5s	80⅞	80	80¼	16
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	96	95⅞	95⅞	6
Col. & So. 1st 4s	95⅞	93⅞	93⅞	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	87½	86⅞	87½	21
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	90	90	90	30
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100	100	100	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87½	87	87½	3
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	94⅛	94	94½	9
Con. Gas conv. 6s	125	124	124½	52
Con. Gas Bal. Co. 5s	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	18
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '31	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	7
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	99⅞	99⅜	99½	28
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜	7
DEL. & HUD. con. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	4
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99⅜	98⅞	99	4
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	89	88	88	8
D. & R. G. con. 4s	84⅞	84½	84⅞	75
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	68⅝	67⅞	67⅞	35
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	105	105	105	3
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	93	93	93	30
Det. United 4½s	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	228
Dist. Securities 5s	69⅜	68⅞	69⅜	12
Dul. & Ir. R. 1st 5s	103	103	103	9
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	94	94	94	1
Du Pont Powd. 4½s	104	104	104	40
ERIE CO. 4s, Ser. A	67	67	67	8
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	68	67⅝	67⅝	16
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	83½	83¼	83¼	8
Erie consol. 4s	86⅞	85⅞	86	30
Erie 1st consol. 7s	108	108	108	2
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	90	90	90	14
Erie gen. 4s	75½	75⅛	75⅛	32
Evansville & Ind. con. 6s	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	1
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	5
GA. PACIFIC 6s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	30½
Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Series A	108	107	108	8
Granby cons. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped	109⅞	107	109⅞	14
Gt. Falls Power 5s	102	102	102	6
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	101½	100⅞	100⅞	55
Green Bay deb. B	14½	14½	14½	10
HARLEM RIVER, PORT CHESTER 4s	92	92	92	5
Havana Elec. Ry. 5s	94	94	94	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	93⅞	93	93⅞	13
Houston & T. C. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	69	68⅞	69	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	24½	24½	59
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	94⅞	93	94	49
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	89⅞	89	89	32
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102⅞	102	102¼	18
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
Ill Cent., Cairo Div. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	93⅞	93½	93⅞	147
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅞	102½	102½	48
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	92	92	92	1
Interborough R. T. 5s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	394
Int.-Met. 4½s	72½	71⅞	71⅞	69
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	75	75	2
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	95⅞	94⅞	95⅛	174
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100	99⅞	100	124
Int. Paper 6s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	38
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	99½	100	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	95	94	94	31
Iowa Central ref. 4s	63	59	63	100
KAN. & MICH. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	97½	97	97½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78⅞	77½	77½	70
Kansas City So. 3s	71½	71	71	18
Kansas City So. 5s	90⅞	90	90⅞	35
Kan. City Term. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	40
Kings Co. El. 4s	85	85	85	5
K. Co. El. 4s, sta	86	86	86	1
K. C. o. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	116	116	116	2
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101½	101	101½	30
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	99	98⅞	98⅞	35
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	11
L. Erie & W. 2d 5s	83	82½	82½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	97¼	96⅞	97	51
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96½	96⅛	96⅛	144
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	12
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	2
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	40
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	3
Lex. & East. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	6
Liggett & Myers 7s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	3
Long Island ref. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	11
Long Island unif. 4s	87	87	87	10
Long Island deb. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Long Island gen. 4s	89	89	89	3
Lorillard 5s	101½	101	101	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	97⅞	97	97⅞	47
L. & N. gen. 6s	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	3
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	5
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	91⅛	90½	90½	40
L., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	103	103	103	1
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	94	93⅞	94	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	94½	94⅛	94⅛	13
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	109	109	109	12
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	45
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101⅛	100⅞	101	22
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	91⅞	90	91⅞	35
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	63	58	63	103
M. S. S. M. & Atl. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	27
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	54
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	71	70⅞	71	20
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78⅞	77⅞	78	42
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	52⅞	52	52½	18
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, t. r.	50	50	50	20
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	69½	69	69	22
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	41⅞	41½	41⅞	36
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	79	79	79	2
Mo. Pacific cons. 6s	106¼	104⅞	105	39
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926, w. i.	98¼	98	98¼	53
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	103	103	103	10
Mo. P. 5s, 20 doub. st.	97½	97½	97½	31
Mo. P. 5s, '17, tr. rects.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	2
Mo. P. 5s, '17, triple st.	99½	99⅜	99½	54
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	59	59	59	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 4s, sta	59½	57	59½	5
Mo. Pacific 4s	69	60	60	1
Mo. Pac. 4s. t. r.	60	59	59	3½
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	68	67½	67⅞	464
Mont. Power 5s	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	29
Montreal T. 1st 5s	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	17
Morris & Essex 3½s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74½	74¼	74½	6
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	16
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	91	91	91	30
National Tube 5s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	24
N. O., Tex. & M. 6s	99	99	99	6
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	48	48	48	36
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	106	105½	105½	38
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113	112⅞	112⅞	236
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	50
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, 34	93	93⅛	93⅛	156
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	27
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	157
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	80⅞	80½	80⅞	25
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, registered	80	79	79	3
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞	25
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94⅞	94	94¼	12
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	82	81⅞	81⅞	26
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	35
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	4
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	9
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105⅞	104⅞	105⅞	65
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞	53
N. Y. & Green. L. 5s	101	101	101	6
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	106	105	105	55
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	64	63½	64	5
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	80	80	80	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	83	82½	82½	13
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70	69½	69½	7
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	813
N. Y. S. Rys. 4½s	87⅞	86	86	13
N. Y. Telep. 4½s	100⅛	99⅞	100	173½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74	74	2
Niagara F. P. 5s	103	102	103	7
N. Lock. & O. 1st 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Norf. & Wes. cons 4s	97⅞	97	97¼	43
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	120½	120⅛	120½	5
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	8
Norf. & W. div. 4s	93	92⅞	93	11
Nor. Pacific 4s	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	173
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	35
Nor. States Pow. ref. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	30
O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	10
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛	74
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	4
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	26
Ore. W. 1st & ref 4s	87⅞	87	87⅞	53
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	98	98	98	2
Pac. Gas & El. 5s	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	92
Pacific T. & T. 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	30
Penn. 4s, 1948	100⅞	100½	100⅞	3
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	8
Penn. gtd. 4½s reg.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Penn. 4s, 1943	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
Penn. gtd. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	3
Penn. gen. 4½s	104⅞	103⅞	104	32
Penn. consol 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
Penn. con. 4½s	107⅞	106⅞	107	31
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5
Peo. & East inc. 4s	30	30	30	1
Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i.	95	94⅞	95	116
Pere M. 4s, w. i.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	12
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	94	94	94	1
P., S. & L. E. 1st 5s	109	109	109	80
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s, Ser. E	95½	95½	95½	4
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. G	97	97	97	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. H	97	97	97	10
Pocah. cons. coll. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	5
Portl. R. & L. 5s	78	78	78	1
Public Service 5s	93	92½	92½	39
R. ST. S. INT. O. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Ry. St. Spr. La. T. 5s	101	100⅞	101	7
Reading gen. 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	116
Read., J. C. col. 4s	97	96⅞	96⅞	18
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞	23
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	83	81	83⅞	21
R. Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	73	70	70	33
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	7
ST. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	82	81⅞	82	6
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	103½	102⅞	103	17
St. L. I. M. & S. un. 4s	86	85	85	15
St. L., I. M. & So., R. G. 4s	83	82	82	29
St. L. Ry. M. & P. 5s	86	86	86	4
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	112½	112	112½	2
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	75	75	75	4
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A	71⅛	69⅞	70	2,109½
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i.	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞	459
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	75⅛	73⅛	73⅛	681½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	54⅞	52⅞	52⅞	191
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	80	79⅞	79⅞	64
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	72	70⅞	71½	165
St. L., S. W. 1st term. 5s	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	17
St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s	74⅞	72	74	28
St. Louis Transit 5s	53	52	53	8
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	4
St. P., M. & M., M. c. 6s	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	6
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	2
St. P., M. & M., E. M. 4s	88	88	88	10
St. P., M. & M., Mont Ext. 4s	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	13
St. P. & Nor Pac. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	64⅛	64	64⅛	4
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	70	70	70	10
Seaboard A. L. g. 4s, sta.	82⅞	82	82⅛	11
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	43
So. Bell. Tel. 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	38½
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	101⅞	101	101	11
So. Pac. conv. 4s	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	201
So. Pac. conv. 5s	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞	228½
So. Pac. col. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	7
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	56
So. Pac. ref. 4s	95	94½	94½	203
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	110
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	77	76½	76⅞	334
So. Ry., Mem. Div. 5s	101⅛	101	101	11
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	100	100	100	12
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	6
Tenn. Cop. 6s, cfs., f. p.	90	90	90	7
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	88⅞	88	88	15
Term of St. L. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106⅞	106	106⅞	17
Texas & Okla. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	17
Third Av. ref. 4s	80	79⅞	79⅞	17
Third Av. adj. 5s	72½	72	72	25
Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	89	89	89	1
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	5
Tol., St. L. & W. pl. 3½s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	6
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	60	59⅞	59⅞	16
Tri-City 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	8
ULSTER & D. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Un. Bag & Paper 5s	93	93	93	2
Un. Bag & P. 5s, sta.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	2
Union Pac. 1st 4s	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	71½
Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞	54
Union Pacific cv. 4s	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	58
United Fuel Gas 6s	101⅛	101	101	44
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	39½	38⅞	38⅞	240
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	60	55½	56⅞	13
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	112
U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. cv. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
U. S. Steel 5s	107	106⅞	106⅞	251
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	2½
Utah Pow. & L. 5s	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	74
VA.-CAR. C. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103	102⅞	103	12
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	93⅞	92	93⅞	29
Vandal. cons. 4s, Ser. B	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	15
Va., I. C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	3
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞	85
Va. S. W. con. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	5
WABASH 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	23
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	53
Wab., D. & C. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Wabash Term. 4s	80	80	80	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R.	2	1½	1½	23
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R., full paid	37	36⅞	36⅞	331
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. for Cent. T. r. full paid	37	36⅞	36⅞	30
Western Electric 5s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	23
Western Md. 4s	75⅞	75½	75½	69
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	3
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	99½	98⅞	99½	49
West Shore 4s	94	93⅞	94	52
West E. & M. 5% nts.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
W. & L. E. con. 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	10
W. & L. E. dn. 4s, t. r.	82	80	80	16
Wil. & East. 1st 5s	78	75	75	11
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	103⅞	102⅞	103⅛	151
Wis. Central 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	35
W. Cent., S. & D. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2

Total sales $19,827,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s coupon	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
Am. For. Sec. 5s	97⅞	97	97⅞	168½
Anglo-French 5s	93	92⅞	93	1,511½
Argentine 5s	90⅞	90	90	8
Chinese Ry. 5s	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	1
City of Paris 6s	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞	95½
City of Tokio 5s	78⅞	78	78⅞	3
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	100⅞	100	100⅛	100
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	99⅞	99½	99⅞	69
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	100½	100	100	119
Japanese 4½s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	12½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	12½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., g. stn.	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	71
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s	98	97⅞	98	234
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, 1919	97⅞	97	97⅞	434
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, 1921	97	96⅞	96⅞	306
U. S. of Mexico 5s	41	41	41	5

Total sales $3,154,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s Nov., 1954	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	5
4s, 1957	102½	102	102½	7
4s, 1959	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	5
4¼s, 1960	104⅛	104	104⅛	34
4½s, 1964	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	10
4½s, May, 1957	110⅞	110	110	18
4½s, Nov., 1957	110⅞	110	110	12
4½s, 1963	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	6
4½s, 1965	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1

Total sales $98,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	2

Grand total $23,076,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
Jan. 22	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580
Jan. 23	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575
Jan. 24	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575
Jan. 25	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575
Jan. 26	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580
Jan. 27	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Jan. 22	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞
Jan. 23	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞
Jan. 24	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞
Jan. 25	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞
Jan. 26	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞
Jan. 27	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞	4.7643⅞

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7580	4.7643⅞
Low	4.7575	4.7643⅞
Same week last year— High	4.7684	4.77
Low	4.76	4.7688
Year to date— High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.7550	4.7641¼
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78½
Low	4.75¼	4.74⅞

PARIS, BERLIN: [illegible]

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Jan. 22	5.01¾	5.01	*40.75	*40.81¼	7.09	7.08
Jan. 23	5.03	5.01⅞	*40.75	*40.81¼	7.13	7.12
Jan. 24	5.02	5.01	*40.75	*40.81¼	7.20	7.19
Jan. 25	5.02¼	5.01	*40.81¼	*40.87½	7.19½	7.18¾
Jan. 26	5.01¾	5.00¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.09	7.08
Jan. 27	5.02	5.00¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.11	7.10
Week's range— High	5.01⅞	5.00¾	*40.81¼	*40.87½	7.09	7.08
Low	5.03	5.01⅞	40.75	40.81¼	7.20	7.19
Same week last year— High	5.16⅞	5.15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low	5.18	5.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year to date— High	5.01	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅞	6.87⅞
Low	5.06	5.05	40.75	40.81¼	7.20	7.19
Same period last year— High	5.15	5.14	45.18⅞	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58¼
Low	5.26	5.25	43.25	43.75	6.79	6.78

*Plus 1/32.

Austria, Greece, Russia; SCANDINAVIA (Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania); CHINA (Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai); Bombay, Calcutta, Manila: [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range— High	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Year to date— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 27, 1917:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	864,549	658,045	167,080
Tuesday	359,082	455,742	145,646
Wednesday	355,076	744,727	349,139
Thursday	410,673	723,121	281,163
Friday	429,873	536,241	438,907
Saturday	231,450	290,130	119,555
Total wk.	2,651,540	3,413,036	1,501,490
Year to date	14,032,944	15,023,300	5,075,717

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$4,069,000	$4,587,500	$2,012,500
Tuesday	4,328,500	3,870,000	2,390,000
Wednesday	4,426,000	4,300,500	2,318,500
Thursday	3,857,000	4,173,000	2,363,000
Friday	3,451,000	4,432,000	2,010,000
Saturday	2,945,000	3,285,000	1,051,000
Total wk.	$23,076,500	$24,510,000	$12,145,000
Year to date	112,329,800	110,859,500	56,540,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 27, '17.	Jan. 29, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & misc.	2,651,540	3,413,036	761,496

BONDS.

	Jan. 27, '17.	Jan. 29, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & misc.	$19,827,500	$19,573,000	[illegible]
Government	3,154,000	4,893,000	[illegible]
State	2,000	39,000	37,000
City	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all	$23,076,500	$24,510,000	$1,433,500

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—, Rate, When Fixed: [illegible]

PENN. R. R. SAVES $14,000,000

Company's Employes, Drilled as Fire Fighters, Prevent Conflagrations.

As a result of thorough drilling and instruction in fire fighting methods, together with the use of modern extinguishing apparatus, said an announcement from the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, employes of the railroad company, in 1916, were enabled to save more than $14,000,000 worth of the company's property from destruction by fire. The announcement read in part:

"Altogether, employes of the railroad extinguished 385 fires, during the year, before the arrival of the public fire companies. The total loss sustained in these fires was only $16,437.42, while the value of the property endangered was $14,526,481. The average loss sustained was a little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"The total number of fires, from all causes, which occurred on property of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, in 1916, was 840, or 189 less than in the preceding year. The toal fire loss amounted to $1,782,750, of which $1,376,879 was due to two exceptionally large losses; the grain elevator at Canton, Baltimore, which burned June 13, 1916, and the elevator at Erie, which was destroyed on Dec. 10, 1915. With these two exceptions, the experience was as favorable as in previous years, in which the very low average fire loss of 8 cents a $100 of value at risk was sustained."

Employes organized into fire brigades, prompt action by individual employes, and the use of chemical and high pressure service were mentioned as instrumental in the extinguishing of fires.

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A $714,243,850 PAYROLL.

Figures compiled by the Federal Census Bureau and made public yesterday in Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, rate the metropolitan district of New York as the greatest in the world. What is described as the metropolitan district includes 616,928 acres of territory, of which 183,555 acres constitute the area of New York City and 433,373 acres the adjacent area in the States of New York and New Jersey. The estimated population of the city in 1914 was 5,333,539, and that of the outside territory was 1,936,568, the total for the district being 7,270,107.

In 1914, according to the bureau's report, this district had 36,423 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,035,987 persons, of whom 37,246 were proprietors, 130,048 salaried employes, and 845,696 wage earners. These establishments used 1,073,833 horse power and employed an aggregate capital of $2,833,035,962. They paid salaries and wages amounting to $714,243,850 annually, of which $206,820,130 was for salaries and $507,423,720 was for wages.

The value of the materials used annually was $1,987,609,194, and the value of the manufactured products was $3,435,582,172. The value added by the process of manufacture was $1,447,882,978.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 22	$1.85¾	$1.83¾	$1.54	$1.50¾
Jan. 23	1.87¾	1.84¾	1.54¾	1.52
Jan. 24	1.84¾	1.83	1.53½	1.50¾
Jan. 25	1.86⅞	1.84⅛	1.54¾	1.53¾
Jan. 26	1.85	1.80⅞	1.54	1.51¾
Jan. 27	1.80	1.74¾	1.50⅞	1.46¾
Week's range	1.87¾	1.74¾	1.54¾	1.46¾

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Jan. 22	$1.37	$1.33⅞
Jan. 23	1.38⅛	1.35¾
Jan. 24	1.38⅞	1.34½
Jan. 25	1.39⅞	1.36⅞
Jan. 26	1.39¾	1.37⅞
Jan. 27	1.38¾	1.36
Week's range	1.39⅞	1.33⅞

CORN.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 22	1.01⅝	1.00	1.00	98⅞
Jan. 23	1.02	1.01	1.00⅝	99⅝
Jan. 24	1.02½	1.00⅝	1.00	99⅛
Jan. 25	1.03⅜	1.02½	1.01⅞	1.00¼
Jan. 26	1.02⅞	1.01⅜	1.00⅞	99⅞
Jan. 27	1.01⅞	99⅞	99⅞	98⅞
Week's range	1.03⅜	99⅞	1.01⅞	98⅞

OATS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 22	58⅝	57⅞	56	55
Jan. 23	58⅞	58	56¼	55⅝
Jan. 24	58⅝	57⅜	56⅝	55
Jan. 25	59⅛	58⅜	56⅞	56
Jan. 26	58⅞	57⅞	56⅜	55⅜
Jan. 27	57⅞	56⅞	55⅞	54⅞
Week's range	59⅛	56⅞	56⅞	54⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Jan. 22	$15.95	$15.90	$16.30	$16.20
Jan. 23	16.25	16.05	16.62	16.32
Jan. 24	16.27	16.22	16.67	16.52
Jan. 25	16.35	16.22	16.70	16.55
Jan. 26	16.22	16.10	16.55	16.40
Jan. 27	16.27	16.12	16.57	16.42
Week's range	16.35	15.90	16.70	16.20

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Jan. 22	..	..	$15.50	$15.35
Jan. 23	$15.37	$15.35	15.75	15.52
Jan. 24	15.42	15.40	15.75	15.65
Jan. 25	15.57	15.47	15.87	15.77
Jan. 26	15.35	15.30	15.75	15.60
Jan. 27	..	..	15.72	15.62
Week's range	15.57	15.30	15.87	15.35

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Jan. 22	$30.40	$30.37	$29.25	$29.12
Jan. 23	..	..	29.87	29.30
Jan. 24	31.40	31.00	29.92	29.75
Jan. 25	31.55	31.40	30.10	29.85
Jan. 26	31.40	31.37	29.92	29.80
Jan. 27	31.30	31.30	29.90	29.75
Week's range	31.55	30.37	30.10	29.12

NEW YORK. COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Jan. 22	16.65	16.49	16.95	16.30	17.05	16.55
Jan. 23	16.74	16.54	16.98	16.60	17.19	16.76
Jan. 24	16.91	16.60	17.05	16.70	17.24	16.88
Jan. 25	16.90	16.80	17.17	16.93	17.35	17.15
Jan. 26	..	..	17.24	17.01	17.42	17.21
Jan. 27	..	..	17.44	17.16	17.65	17.36
W'k's re.	16.99	16.49	17.44	16.30	17.65	16.55

	July High.	July Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Jan. 22	17.03	16.50	16.52	16.52	16.00	16.00
Jan. 23	17.18	16.76	16.80	16.67	..	..
Jan. 24	17.22	16.87				
Jan. 25	17.31	17.11	16.90	16.90		
Jan. 26	17.39	17.18				
Jan. 27	17.63	17.34				
W'k's re.	17.63	16.50	16.90	16.52	16.00	16.00

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 22	15.92	15.62	15.87	15.73
Jan. 23	16.20	15.73	16.26	16.02
Jan. 24	16.27	15.93	16.34	16.04
Jan. 25	16.40	16.17	16.50	16.28
Jan. 26	16.44	16.22	16.53	16.45
Jan. 27	16.65	16.37	16.51	16.50
Week's range	16.65	15.62	16.53	15.73

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,139	160,395	437,443	$459,000
Tuesday	56,985	153,163	543,350	630,000
Wednesday	53,979	135,380	446,665	691,000
Thursday	54,290	180,046	380,725	545,000
Friday	57,176	179,850	437,165	421,000
Saturday	32,889	140,464	182,285	247,000
Total	305,458	949,307	2,428,633	$2,993,000

Industrials

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
27,500	*Aetna Explos.	5⅛	3¾	5	+1⅝
800	*Aetna Ex. pf.	30	25	30	..
850	Am.Int.Corp. $50 paid.	51½	50	51	..
250	Am. Sum. T.	18	17	18	+1
1,500	*Am. T. & T. 1st inst. pd.	49⅝	46⅝	49⅝	..
300	Am. Writ. Pa.	1⅝	1	1⅝	+½
10,210	*Beth. St. w.i.	140	126	133½	..
4,700	*Beth. St. rts.	36	26	33¼	..
600	Br.-A. T. ord.	19½	19	19½	+1
1,500	Br.-A.T.ord.b.	20	19½	20	+¼
5,275	*Cal. Pack.	38⅞	30⅞	38⅝	+2½
14,800	Can. Nat. Gas.	1	⅞	1	+¼
200	*Car. L. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
50	Carbon Steel.	95	95	95	+5
4,375	Carwen Steel.	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
200	*Central Fdry.	24	22	23	+2
300	Cent.Fdry. pf.	41	38½	38½	..
500	Charcoal Iron.	8	7¾	8	..
500	Char. Iron pf.	7	7	7	..
2,200	Chev. Motor.	123	118	118	−4
300	Eastern Steel.	109	102	105	−1
1,042	Emer. Mot.	3	3	3	..
5,350	Emer. Phono.	12	11½	11⅝	−⅜
700	*Erickson Wh.	30	25	30	..
300	*FisherBod.pf.	95	93¼	95	−½
400	Ft.Lynn Ph.pf.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
1,675	*Hart. Bell.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
4,900	H. & B. Car.	44½	40½	44	+3¾
100	Holly Sugar.	46½	45	46½	..
73	Hol. Sug. pf.	99	98¼	99	−1
300	Internat. Arms Fuse Sec.	24½	24¼	24½	..
1,100	Imp Carb. Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
7,750	Hupp Mot. C.	5	4	4⅝	..
1,500	Int. Rubber.	12¼	11¼	11¼	..
26,550	*†Jop.O.S.new.	25	23	24	+2
33	Int. Motors.	30	30	30	+11
1,450	Keyst. T. & R.	16½	15¾	16	−⅜
2,000	*Lake T. B.	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
400	Kresge.	12½	12½	12½	..
100	Kresge pf.	11	11	11	..
100	Kress (S. H.)	65	65	65	..
200	Kress pf.	107	105	107	..
2,100	*Lima Loco.	59	58	58⅝	+¾
586	*Lukens Steel 1st pf.	100	99	99½	..
640	Man. Elec. S.	39	37	39	..
1,700	Man. E. S. pf.	98	96	97⅞	+1⅞
100	Manhat. Tran.	¾	¾	¾	..
8,200	Marconi of A.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
10,100	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	82	61	80	+11
200	*Mex. Pe. B.	29	29	29	..
23,200	*Midvale Steel	61¾	58½	60¾	−1⅞
2,100	*Mitchell Mot.	51	51	51	−2
300	*Nat. Auto.	29½	29¼	29½	..
1,275	*Nat. Acme.	38	35½	37⅛	+2⅝
400	*N. Y. Shipb.	33	33	33	..
3,050	N. Am. P. & P.	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
1,900	*Old C. Choc.	..	..	..	..
2,300	*Pierce-Arrow	31½	30	31½	−2
25	Pyrene Mfg.	10	10	10	..
200	Penn. Seab. S.	53	50	50	..
60	*Poole E. & M.	60	60	60	..
350	*S. Cecilia S.	28	27	27½	+1
200	Seab. S. & M.	52	50	50	..
100	S. C. S. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	..
120	A. O. Smith.	42	40	40	..
120	A. O. S. pf.	97	96½	97	..
9,250	*Smith M. T.	8	7	8	+½
1,200	Smith & T. T.	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
2,200	*St. Jos. Lead	19	17¾	18⅝	+1
200	*Stand. Mot.	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
10,400	*Steel Alloys.	9½	8½	9	+⅝
800	Strom. Carb.	33	32	32	..
4,450	Sub. B. v.t.ctfs.	22½	21	21	−1
158	*Sup. Steel.	34	32½	34	..
2,150	*Sup. S.1st pf.	100	99	100	..
1,500	Trans. Wms. Steel Forg.	46⅞	46	46⅞	−¼
61	*Todd Shipyds.	85	85	85	..
17,300	Triangle Film, v. t. cfs.	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	..
1,450	U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
6,650	U. S. St'ship.	6	5½	5½	..
1,650	Un. Pr. Shar.	½	⅜	⅜	..
8,900	*United Mot.	48½	43½	43½	−4¼
5,800	*Un. All. Steel	52	50¾	50¾	−1⅛
18,418	*Un. Sug. w.i.	35⅝	35	35¼	..
3,600	World Film, v. t. cfs.	1	⅞	⅞	..
6,600	*Wright-Martin Aircraft.	14¼	12¾	12¾	−1⅜
100	*W.-M. A. pf.	57	57	57	+2
2,800	*Zinc Concen.	4¼	4	4	−⅛

Railroads

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	*Chi. & Northwestern rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−1/16
400	*Pitts.&W.Va.	22½	22	22	..
4,000	*Rk. Isl. w.i.	39¼	37⅞	38⅜	+¼
600	*Rock Island, pf., (A).	88¼	87⅝	88¼	..
1,710	*Rock Island, pf., (B).	73¼	72½	73¼	−¼
1,000	St. L. R. M. & Pac. v. t.	32⅞	32½	32⅞	−⅛
800	Wab.-Pitts. T.	22⅛	22	22	+¼
500	*West. Pac.	24	23	23	..
100	*West. P. pf.	55	55	55	..

Standard Oil Subsidiaries

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	Gal. Sig. Oil.	178	176	178	..
20	Ill. Pipe Line.	245	245	245	+1
263	Ohio Oil.	400	387	398	+14
30	Prai. O. & G.	640	633	640	..
105	Prairie P. L.	444	440	442	..
469	S. O. of Cal.	404	390	403	+16
587	S. O. of N. J.	798	740	789	+93
1,882	S. O. of N. Y.	312	275	309	+34
110	S. O. of Ind.	947	935	935	..
176	Vacuum Oil.	418	395	415	..

Other Oil Stocks

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11,600	Alcokeo Oil.	2	1⅞	2	..
3,300	*†Alpha O.&G.	55	50	50	−3
22,300	Am. Vent. Oil.	30	25	25	..
3,700	*Bar. O. & G.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
2,720	*Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅝
41,400	*Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14⅛	14½	−⅜
100	C. O. & G. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
114,000	Esmeralda O.	85	75	81	+2
2,000	Excelsior Oil.	12	11	12	..
10,100	*Elk Basin P.	9⅜	7⅞	8⅞	−⅜
6,250	*Federal Oil.	6⅜	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
30,700	*Gen. R. & P.	1	15/16	15/16	..
200	*Houston Oil.	21	21	21	..
57,770	*Inter. Pet.	14⅝	12	13⅝	+2
4,500	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	¾	½	9/16	−1/16
10,800	*Merritt Oil.	17⅛	15	16⅝	+1
82,600	Metropol. Pet.	4⅛	2⅜	2⅝	−¾
2,500	*Mid.-Con. C. Oil & Ut.	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	..
48,300	*†M'west Oil.	80	73	77	−2
12,000	*†M'west O.pf.	98	87	97	+9
2,000	*Monon. Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,000	*N.Y.-Ok. Oil.	¾	⅝	⅝	..
35,200	*N.Y. & T.Oil.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	−⅜
7,690	*Ohio F. Oil.	22	19	21½	..
120,000	*†Okla. Oil.	16	12	14	+2
17,000	Okla. P. & R.	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
91,000	†Omar O. & G.	75	50	63	+13
36,500	*Osage H. Oil	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
6,200	Penn. Gasoline	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
7,350	*Royal Dutch.	67⅞	66⅛	66⅝	+½
4,975	*Sap. O. & R.	11¼	10½	11	..
92,400	Seq. O. & R.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
700	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	+⅛
200	Southern Oil.	6¼	6	6¼	+1
27,800	*Sinclair Oil.	62⅞	61⅛	61⅞	..
2,500	†Utah Pet. (a prospect)	58	54	54	−2
3,200	*Un. West. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	−¼
10,800	Vac. G. & O.	1⅛	⅞	1	..
30,300	*Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
17,600	*†W.E.O. & G.	30	21	30	+5
1,100	Wyoming Pet.	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	..

Mining Stocks

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,200	Aguac. Mines	2	1½	2	..
10,700	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+⅛
57,300	Alas. M. Cor.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+1/16
12,500	*Al. Sta. Cop.	⅜	¼	⅜	..
28,000	*†Amer. Com	8½	8	8	..
69,700	*Ariz. Chlor.	⅞	⅝	11/16	+1/16
170,900	*†Atlanta	20	13½	18	+4½
900	Ariz. C'fields	½	½	½	..
8,000	Aus. Amaz.	1½	1¼	1¼	+⅛
9,400	Big Jim	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
14,650	B. Ledge Cop.	5⅝	4½	5½	+⅝
47,100	*Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1	1½	+3/16
3,800	Bitter Creek (a pros.)	½	⅜	½	..
8,500	Booth	11	9	10½	+1½
20,500	*Boston Cr.	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
21,700	Bos. & Mont.	75	73	73	−1
6,300	Buff. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5,800	But. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅜	10¼	10½	−⅞
23,000	Bradshaw	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛	..
7,900	Butte & Det.	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,525	Butte-N. Y.	1½	1¼	1½	..
200	Butte & Zenith	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
11,600	*†Caledonia	57	53	54	−1
33,100	*Cal. & Jer.	2½	2	2 1/16	−3/16
400	Calaveras	5	5	5	..
9,000	Carlisle Min.	5½	5	5½	..
3,700	Canada Cop.	1¾	1⅝	1 11/16	−1/16
9,000	†Cashboy	6½	6	6½	−½
2,650	C. de P. Cop.	39	37	39	+1¼
51,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+3/16
700	Cerro G. M.	2	2	2	..
1,000	Crown Res.	44	44	44	..
9,600	*Con.-Hom	⅞	11/16	11/16	−1/16
7,000	Cres. Con G.	7¼	6⅞	7	..
6,000	*Dext. Mines.	½	½	½	..
9,872	Dun. Ari. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅝	1⅞	2¼	+⅝
300	Darwin Lead.	11½	11½	11½	+½
1,000	Dome Ext.	26	26	26	..
32,000	Ely Consol.	18	15	18	+1
45,000	*Emma Cons.	2¼	1 15/16	2	−⅛
800	First N. Cop.	3⅛	3⅛	3½	−⅛
15,200	†Gfield Con.	75	61	74	+13
500	Gold H. Min.	10	10	10	..
100	Griz. F. G. M.	1	1	1	..
35,000	*†G'field Mer.	8½	6¼	8½	+1
27,000	Greenm. Min.	2⅛	1 13/16	1 13/16	−3/16
27,000	Harg. Min.	19	16	18	−1
7,300	Hecla Mining.	8 1/16	7⅞	8	..
4,600	Home Sound.	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
31,300	†Indep. Lead.	17½	15½	16	−1½
18,500	Ins. Need. Cop (a pros.)	9/16	7/16	½	+3/16
6,050	*Iron Blossom	1¼	1 3/16	1¼	..
17,300	J. V. (a pros.)	1 3/16	1⅛	1⅛	..
8,300	*†Jim Butler	77	74	77	+3
400	Jerome Victor.	2	1⅞	2	+¼
10,000	†Jumbo Ext.	35	31	34	+1
8,700	*†Kewanas	19½	14	19	..
15,900	Loma PrietaM. C. (a pros.)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
11,700	Louisiana Con.	90	85	90	..
2,000	Keystone Min.	95	93	95	+5
2,000	Loon Lake	54	50	50	..
1,100	*Magma Chief	¾	½	¾	..
2,200	Magma Cop.	56½	47¼	50	−1¾
9,800	*†Magmatic C.	34	31	33	..
12,900	Majestic Mines	1	⅞	1	+1/16
13,000	Marsh Mining.	10½	9	10	..
6,700	Marys.Gold M.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+1/16
5,500	Mason Valley.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
10,200	†McK.-Dar.	51	48	50	−8
702,000	*†Miami Merg. Copper	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+1⅝
2,270	Mojave Tung.	1½	1¼	1¼	−¼
1,000	McIntyre	1 13/16	1 13/16	1 13/16	..
28,000	*†Mogul Min.	65	45	50	..
6,600	Monitor Silver	1	1	1	..
21,750	*Monster Chief	½	⅜	7/16	−1/16
2,600	*†Mon.Gold M.	60	56	60	..
500	Mother L.,new	4	3⅞	3 15/16	−3/16
47,000	*†Mother Lode	44	42	44	..
7,700	*†NancyHanks Montana	82	82	82	..
16,500	*Newray M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3,200	New U. Bing.	¾	¾	¾	..
13,500	Nixon Nevada	82	72	82	..
3,200	Nip. Mines	8⅝	8¼	8½	..
12,200	*Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
70,160	*†Old Emma Leasing	67	52	60	..
1,000	Pitts.-Jerome.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
12,800	*†Peerless J.	81	78	80	..
15,900	Prog. M. & M.	3/16	⅛	3/16	−1/16
6,000	*Ray H. Min.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	..
36,000	*†Rex Con. M.	49	45	45	−3
6,450	†Rochester M.	63	61	62	..
200	*†Round Mt.	42	39	42	..
6,750	*Sac. V. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22,500	†Scratch G. G. Mining	65	59	65	+10
1,100	San Toy	15	14	15	+½
400	Santa Rita D.	5/16	¼	5/16	..
2,400	*Section 30	13	11½	12½	+½
15,360	*Seneca Copper Corp.	16	15	16	+¾
14,400	Silver King of Arizona	⅝	½	⅝	+1/16
24,100	*†Silver Pick.	26	21	25	+2
1,200	Silver K. Con. of Utah	4⅝	4	4⅝	..
9,025	Slocan Star	28	25	26	−1
5,000	*St. Nich. Zinc	⅝	7/16	⅝	..
5,700	*St. Nich. Zinc Ext., w. i.	⅝	½	⅝	..
4,900	Stand. S.-L.	1	⅞	⅞	..
10,700	*†Success Min.	60	36	38	−2
22,500	†Superstition M., (a pros.)	43	40	41	−1
4,800	*Tom Reed	2¼	2 1/16	2¼	+⅛
89,900	†Tommy Burns	50	39	50	+8
800	Tom. Burns pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
9,200	†Th'pson-Krist	31	27	31	+3
290	Tono Belmont	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
1,375	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4 3/16	4 3/16	+1/16
400	Tonopah Min.	6	5⅞	6	..
16,550	*†Troy-Ariz	61	50	58	+5
5,300	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
835	UnitedEastern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
14,700	United of Ariz.	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
33,000	*U. S. Cont.	11	9¼	10	−1
23,500	*†U. S. Tung.	25	22	25	+2
1,000	Va. Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
1,100	*U.Verde Ext.	38	37½	37⅝	−⅜
4,400	Unity Gold	3½	2⅞	3¼	−¼
3,900	†W. End Con.	72	68	69	..
16,000	White Caps	48	45	45	..
1,200	White Cross	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
400	White Oaks	3½	3¼	3¼	..
4,600	W.Pine of Nev.	25	25	25	..
800	*W. Knob pf.	2	2	2	..
50,650	†Yerington	36	24	32	+9
200	Yukon Gold	2	2	2	..

Bonds

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$5,000	Con. Ariz.Sm.	62	61	62	..
75,000	*Cos. Oil 6s.	108¼	105½	108¼	+¾
25,000	*Cos. & Co. new 6s	108	108	108	..
9,000	Cudahy 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	+¼
20,000	French Mun.6s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	−⅛
284,000	*Midv.Steel 5s	97	96⅝	97	+⅜
153,000	*RussianGovt. new 5½s	90	89½	89⅝	..
9,000	*Rus.Govt.6½s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+⅛
700,000	Sinclair Oil 6s.	113⅝	111¼	111¼	−⅝
376,000	*U. King. new 5½s, (1 year)	99⅛	99	99⅛	..
1,252,000	U. S. Rubber new 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	−⅛
75,000	*W.Pac.new 5s	91¼	91	91	−¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	..
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	70	..
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93½	96
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	106½	107
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	97½	99½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	103	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	102⅝	..
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	101½	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	101½	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	106	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	..
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	93	93½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	99	102
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	89	92
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	92	..
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	102⅝
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	89½	91
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	102½	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	103½	104¼
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	60	61
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	78	79
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	93⅝	94¼
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	..
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98¼
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96⅛	..
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	103⅝	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	97½	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	92½
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	101	102½
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	89	90½
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	105	106
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	105	106
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78½	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	81	83
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	102¼	103½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107¼	108⅝
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101¼	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	84	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	99
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	94
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	95½
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101¼
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	104¼	105½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	101½	102
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	85
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	99
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	98½
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	95½	97½
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	95½
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	90
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	100¼	101½
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99¼	99⅝
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	88	89
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	102
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94¼	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	85¼	86
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	84	84½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	67	..
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	88	..
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106½	107
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	81⅝	82
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	98	101
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphohpone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	103
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	103½	104½
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	..
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	96½	98
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	95½	97
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	27	27½
Do pf.	..	..	....	90	90½
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	142	145
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50½	51
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	372	374
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	113	114½
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	85	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	92½	93
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	40	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11⅝	12¼
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	74	75
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	28½	29
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 16	110	111
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	84½	84¾
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Jan 1, 17	306	307
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 17	93⅞	94½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15, 17	31½	32½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 16	100	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	59½	60¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	84
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	J. & J.	72½	..
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	92	96
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	101	102½
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	26½	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	..	..	....	90	94
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	15	16
Do pf.	..	..	....	55	55½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	90	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	42	45
Do pf.	..	..	....	65	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	103	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf.	..	..	....	62	65
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	96	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30, 16	93¼	96
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 16	80	..
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	72½	75
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95½	97
Niagara Falls Power	..	..	....	167	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	13	16
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	55	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20, 17	106	107
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 17	99	100
Do warrants	..	..	....	15½	16¼
Ontario Power	..	..	....	54	..
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 17	68¾	68⅞
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	95	95½
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15, 17	49⅝	49⅞
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 17	75¼	75½
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 16	97½	98½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 17	108	108½
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	14½	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 16	41½	42
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	9⅝	10
Do pf.	..	..	....	44	44½
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48½	49⅝
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	78	80
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	34¼	35¼
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	71½	72
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	80	80½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	83¾	84¼
Western Power	..	..	....	19	19½
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15, 17	69	70
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15, 16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 17	90	93

a—2% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	500	510
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	478	482
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	..
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	790	797
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	312	317
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30, 16	290	295
Equitable rts	..	..	..	....	189	191
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	a12	Q	Dec 31, 16	..	560
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1575	1650
Do rights	..	..	..	....	278	283
Fidelity	1,000,000	†4	Q	Jan 2, 17	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 16	250	257
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 2, 17	270	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30, 16	468	472
Hamilton	500,000	..	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	133	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	108	114
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	150	155
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 16	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 16	610	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10, 16	970	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30, 16	288	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 16	379	380
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1012	1015
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30, 16	455	458

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	575	600
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	242	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	180
Bowery	250,000	*4	S	Nov 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	165	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	137	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	165	..
Bryant Park	200,000	..	..	....	150	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	105	110
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	363	365
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	257	263
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	115	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 17	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	195
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	520	521
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	193	..
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	193	194
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	351	355
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	8	S	Nov 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1045	1050
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 16	185	188
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	145	148
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	395	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	510	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	a6	S	Dec 23, 16	315	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	700	710
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	435	..
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	525	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	225	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	975	1005
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	340
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	338
M. & Ful.Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	270	275
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	324	325
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	..	305
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	195
Mutual	200,000	d13	S	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	195	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 16	235	245
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	550	560
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	420	440
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	395	415
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	160	164
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Dec 31, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 16	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

*Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2¼	Q	Dec 30, 16	148	151
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 16	278	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	56	59
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	..
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	575	585
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	7	S	J. & J.	$600	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	495	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 16	160	164
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30, 16	108	111
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	238	239
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	104
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	660	670

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*5	Q	Dec 20, 16	347	350
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	64½	65½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	78	80
Amer. Graphophone	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	161	162
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 16	160	162
American Piano pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	76	80
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15, 17	40	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 17	90	93
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 11, 16	168¾	170
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	100½	101½
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	45	50
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	117	118½
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 16	90	92
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 16, 16	111½	114
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 16	105½	106
Bucyrus	..	..	....	12	13¼
Burroughs Add. Mach.	4	Q	Dec 16, 16	435	..
By Products Coke	8	A	....	173½	177
Cal. Packing Corp. pf.	1.38	..	Jan 1, 17	110	..
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	95	100
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30, 16	188	190
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	166	172
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	51	54
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 17	74	76
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	65	..
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	99¾	..
Childs	b1½	Q	Dec 11, 16	73	76
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 11, 16	98	99
Creamery Package	1½	Q	Jan 10, 17	80	81½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 10, 17	94	96
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15, 17	97	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 17	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	..	Jan 15, 17	175	190
Dixon Crucible	..	..	....	390	415
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 16	103½	104½
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	78	82
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Jan 1, 17	40	46
German-Am. Sugar	8	A	....	..	28¼
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Dec 1, 16	275	280
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	107½	108
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	120	124
Harrison B. & Co., Inc	2	Q	Dec 15, 16	195	205
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 16	98	101
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Dec 23, 16	295	297
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 16	117½	118½
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	13	14
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10¼
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	44	48
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 16	98½	100
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	245	255
Inland Steel	2	Q	Dec 1, 16	444	448
Int. Educational pf.	7	..	....	..	2½
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30, 16	57	59
Int. Silver	..	..	....	65	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	100	103
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1¼	..	May 1, 16	83	87
Do pf.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	75	77
Kellogg Switch. & S.	3	Q	J,A,J,O	368	372
Kress (S.H.) & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	105	108
Lanston Monotype	..	..	....	73½	75
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	120	140
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	98	100
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30, 16	167	168¼
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	89	92
Do pf.	6	..	....	98	99
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	97	99
New Jersey Zinc	†9	Q	Nov 10, 16	335	340
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Dec 20, 16	178	180
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	309	312
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 17	58	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 17	87	90
Packard Motor Car pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 16	100	103
Prestolite	..	..	....	132	138
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	16	16½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	80	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	45	47
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30, 16	155	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30, 16	103	104¼
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23, 16	99¾	101
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	260	266
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	136	138
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	42	44
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 16	99½	100½
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99
Yale & Towne Mfg.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	220	235

*And $5 extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra.

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ASSETS
INVESTED IN BONDS....................$16,139,288.00
INVESTED IN LOANS ON BONDS & MORTGAGES. $6,591,095.00
(79.7% of which is Guaranteed as to principal and interest)
REAL ESTATE....................$1,500,000.00
LOANS TO POLICY-HOLDERS....................$5,938,162.93
OTHER ASSETS....................$2,652,916.91
LIABILITIES
INSURANCE RESERVE FUND....................$27,358,827.00
RESERVE FOR DEFERRED DIVIDENDS....................$2,785,545.00
RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES....................$1,026,168.57
RESERVE FUND OR SURPLUS....................$1,650,922.27
INSURANCE RECORD
INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31st, 1916....................$133,493,328.00
GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE....................$7,833,155.00
NEW INSURANCE (PAID FOR) 1915....................$15,096,000.00
" " " 1916....................$18,497,000.00
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MATERIAL PRICES RETARD BUILDING

Boom in Manhattan Is Held Back Only by the Cost and Scarcity of Supplies.

MORE GLASS IS NEEDED

Increasing Doubt as to Whether Manufacturers Can Meet the 1917 Demand.

Real estate interests, finding a condition approaching under-construction in New York for the first time since 1895, are clamoring for preference on architects' boards, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

No matter how favorable building conditions may be, there is always some retarding element in connection with general building projection. In the past it has taken the form of tight money, overproduction, due to speculation, or labor complications.

The controlling difficulty in present realty improvement is an increasing doubt as to whether it will be physically possible for building materials manufacturers to supply the demand during the present year.

The fact has developed conspicuously in brick, cement, and steel since Jan. 1, and with the completion of inventories in other departments of basic construction, there is accumulating evidence of overselling or crippled capacity in other lines.

This condition has been especially noticeable in the glass market. Many of the factories have been obliged to close down because of the failure of the natural gas supply. The season for manufacturing glass is drawing to a close. Manufacturers are producing less than 65 per cent. of the volume of glass usually taken by domestic markets.

When it is considered that England, France, Russia, and Australia are buying from this market, the reasons are apparent why prices have been sharply advanced so far, and indicate that further advances are to take place, because all of these countries have exhausted their own glass resources and have no available men to keep up their outputs.

Practically all the foreign glass markets have closed. Intimations went out to the glass trade this week to the effect that higher prices will prevail before March 1. Glass orders in unusual sizes are taken even now at premiums above current list quotations, depending entirely upon the individual decision of manufacturers, and instances are known of where August and September bookings have been taken at delivery at option of manufacturers. Plate glass manufacturers, according to advices received here on Saturday, are also sold up for 1917. Glass is in a jobbers' market, and stocks are ragged.

In the matter of composition roofing, price movements have kept pace with those of slate. Prepared asphalt roofing, per square yard, is quoted today at $1.35 to $1.98, as compared with 70 cents to $1.83. Slate surfaced composition shingles are quoted at $1.96 per square as against $1.73; slate surfaced asphalt shingles at $4.82 as against $4.32; wall boards, per 1,000 square feet, at $26 as against $20, and ordinary black insulating paper is quoted at 73 cents to $2.36 as against $1.05 to $2.11.

There has been a steady advance in the price of asphalt roofing of all kinds, and sheathing has been advanced from $35 to $70 a ton within the last six months. Practically all the composition roofing companies are operating their mills at full capacity, considering the shortage of labor, and orders are being taken subject to delivery into the Fall of this year.

The normal uptown movement of tenants this Spring is expected to be more than counteracted by the removal of the needle industries under the "Save New York" propaganda. There is therefore an abnormal amount of alteration work at present, requiring large quantities of basic materials, such as terra cotta fireproofing block, gypsum partition block, brick, and cement. The reflection of this demand is shown clearly in the fact that in the common brick market there are today 7,600,000 brick available in the New York market.

Out of this must come, before Wednesday, 5,600,000 brick to take the place of barges being unloaded at docks in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, probably leaving, if weather conditions are all favorable, not more than 2,000,000 brick unassigned in the wholesale market on the first of the month, that quantity to last until navigation reopens. This shows why, in the face of diverse weather conditions last week, brick prices remain between $9 and $9.50 a thousand, with usual orders being taken at $9.25, and the firm conviction that February will witness the $10 brick market.

Portland cement distributers in this market are advised that the week closed in Pittsburgh with prices ruling 10 cents above the New York market. In the normal turn of events quotations here will move to $2.07 to $2.17 a barrel. Newark prices for cement at present are $2.30 a barrel, including the usual bag discounts.

These conditions explain why architects are extremely busy, and the demand for desirable plots in the commercial and shopping district has sharpened.

IMMIGRATION BILL PENDING.

President Must Veto It, If at All, Before Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The time limit within which President Wilson may act on the Immigration bill recently passed by Congress, with the literacy test included, expires Tuesday. The general belief in Washington is that the President will veto the measure, repeating the action he took when the bill came to him for signature at the beginning of his Administration. President Taft also had vetoed it because of the literacy restriction.

There has been no announcement of the President's purpose from the White House since the bill reached him for the second time, but it is known that his opposition to the literacy test remains as strong as ever. He has refused to hold hearings on it at the White House, and the explanation commonly accepted is that he has delayed his veto until the last minute in order to leave Congress less time to pass the measure again over his head, thus nullifying his opposition.

Both houses passed the measure at this session by more than the two-thirds vote which would be sufficient to enact it into law without his signature. The House of Representatives could easily force it through again at this session, but so little time remains that the opponents of the bill in the Senate probably could prevent its repassage by a filibuster. Some of them have indicated that they would take this course. While it has been suggested that the President might permit the bill to become a law without his signature, which would happen if he neither signed it nor vetoed it before Wednesday, there is little belief here that he intends to do so.

FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Railroads Join in Move to Make the Change Uniform.

The National Daylight Saving Association will begin a two days' convention tomorrow morning in the Hotel Astor to consider a plan for conserving daylight by setting the clock one hour ahead.

The general purpose of the daylight saving plan will be presented at the morning session by Marcus M. Marks, Chairman of the New York Committee; Harold Jacoby, Professor of Astronomy, Columbia University, will speak on "Daylight Saving from the Scientist's Point of View," and Robert P. Garland, President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, will make an address on "The Chambers of Commerce and Daylight Saving." Among those who will speak at the luncheon will be Mayor Mitchel, John H. Finley, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Don Seitz, and John Mitchel.

At the afternoon session Congressman William P. Borland of Missouri will outline the features of the Daylight Saving bill he has introduced in Congress, Miss Helen Varwick Boswell will discuss "The Benefits of Daylight Saving to Working Women," Dr. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, will speak on the moral effects of the plan, and J. H. Whitehouse, Member of Parliament, will tell of "The Benefits of the Plan as Seen in England."

The committee having the convention in charge announced yesterday that the American Railway Association was expected to indorse the plan and would be represented in the convention by E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Benjamin McKeen, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh; D. C. Moon, General Manager of the New York Central; H. A. Worcester, Vice President and General Manager of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; A. W. Johnston of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and J. E. Fairbanks, General Secretary of the American Railway Association.

The railroads have assumed an expectant attitude in regard to the daylight saving movement. They hold that the railroads should not antagonize the enactment of a national law relative to daylight saving, but they hold that any change that would not be made at the same date throughout the country would cause serious confusion. The railroads are opposed to anything that would interfere with the present zone system.

"In this respect," said Dr. George F. Kunz, "they are in accord with the daylight saving plan. Hence, in the opinion of the New York Committee, the plan will be indorsed by the railroads."

The speakers on Wednesday will be John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. George F. Kunz; Milton Harrison of the American Bankers Association; S. H. Halle; John K. Tener, President of the National Baseball League; Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Baron A. C. Waleen of Sweden, and George C. Adee, President of the National Lawn Tennis Association.

ATTACK ON FULL-CREW LAW.

Jersey Commerce Chamber Wants Act Repealed.

The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, comprising fifty-one Boards of Trade, nine agricultural societies, and nineteen civic associations in all parts of the State, has united with the State Grange, which has 6,000 members, in appealing to the Legislature for the repeal of the "full-crew law" and the enactment of a law transferring jurisdiction in the matter of train crews to the Public Utility Commission. The repealer and the new law will be taken to Trenton today and will be introduced by request.

The New Jersey Chamber has been studying the operation of the law for a year and has embodied its findings in a report which says:

"Three years ago, in New Jersey, a law was passed compelling railroads to carry extra men on certain trains. Supporters of this measure claimed that this law would promote the safety of the public and the employes. They insisted upon the same number of extra men for flat regions as in hilly, mountainous districts.

"This arbitrary arrangement cost the railroads approximately $400,000 for the first year's operation.

"Each year the railroads pay to citizens of New Jersey over $47,000,000 in wages and are the largest single class of taxpayers. They pay upward of $6,500,000 every year to the State.

"The public demands huge sums of the railroads for safety appliances, steel cars, signal systems, to say nothing of grade crossing eliminations. The ability of the roads to meet these demands is a matter of public concern. If the railroads, through extra crew legislation, are unable to serve the best interests of the public and meet its demands, then every man, woman, or child in the State is indirectly affected. Many thousands are directly affected.

"Voluntary waste cannot be justified. Compulsory waste should be condemned and must be stopped. The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce deplores this waste of revenue. It believes the public would be better served by putting this money each year into the elimination of grade crossings, improvement of equipment, and the installation of additional safety devices.

"New Jersey has a competent Board of Public Utility Commissioners, charged with the safety of the traveling public and the supervision of railroads, electric lines, and other public utility corporations.

"If the safety of the public and employes is at stake then it is wise to give full power to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to see that trains are properly manned."

There Are MANY Reasons
Why I Can Undersell
Any other high-class property. Compare this House and location with any advertised in this paper to-day.
ONLY $7,250—EASY TERMS.
Cozy Country Home
Plot 125x186 Feet.
House well built. Large Veranda. Beautiful views of two lakes and surrounding country.
ACTUAL LAKE RIGHTS
All Water Sports
750 feet above sea level. Healthful mountain air. Only 49 minutes over "Road of Anthracite." Actual water rights go to purchaser. Refined community of congenial neighbors.
This all-the-year-round house has ten rooms, two baths, stone cellar, with laundry. Ample closets. Beamed ceilings. Parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, hardwood trim throughout, and fitted with all modern conveniences. Will gladly send cut and particulars.
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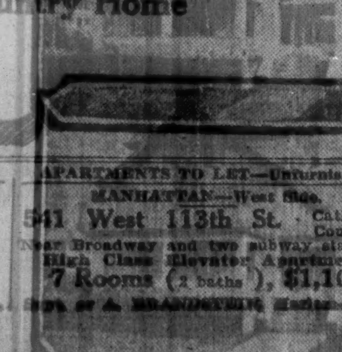
Tel. 1521—Cort.



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141-143 W. 26th St.
Very Desirable, Light
LOFTS 34 x 100 **$1,600**
for Light Manufacturing Purposes.
POSSESSION FEB. 1ST.
Apply Premises, or W. J. KELLY,
Tel. John 2613. 39 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
541 West 113th St. Cathedral Court.
Near Broadway and two subway stations.
High Class Elevator Apartment,
7 Rooms (2 baths), $1,100
Supt. or A. BRANDSTEIN, Harlem—1311.

REAL ESTATE

To Real Estate Owners: Respectable family wants 5 or 6 rooms, with all improvements; willing to do all plumbing work, pay part rent; reliable. Answer mail, or phone Harlem 1442. H. W., care B. Steil, 1,702 Mad. Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Bargain—Plot on 17th St., between 8th and 9th Aves., 75x92, running through to 16th St., 25x92. Price $55,000; terms to suit. Permanent light. I. H. Kempner, 17 West 42d St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, SALE, RENT, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, MT. KISCO. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

At Rye.—6 acres for sale, adjoining great developments on Apawamis Av., near Rye Beach. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow in a pretty North Shore town; all rooms are nicely finished; beamed ceiling and panelled walls; open tapestry brick fireplace; modern kitchen and bath; spacious veranda, overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. B. Welch, Box 279 Times Downtown.

Owner compelled to sacrifice beautiful country home, having 9 fine rooms and an elegant large plot of land, surrounded with beautiful tall shade and fruit trees, magnificent lawn; convenient to station and not far from elegant bathing and fishing; 48 minutes out; price only $6,800, one-third cash, balance to suit; title guaranteed. Address Owner, Box 251 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley, and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B., Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables; near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG BEACH.—Corner Riverside Boulevard, five lots offered at sacrifice. P 117 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,500; very easy terms. Delightful country home, large grounds with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls paneled in hardwood; billiard room, 2 bedrooms, and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; 5 minutes to station, 49 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 449 Times Downtown, New York.

Will sacrifice dock and buildings for $12,000; $6,000 stand on mortgage; river front property; steamship company has five-year lease on dock; R. H. Macy has lease on buildings; investment shows 12% net. Write P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

At Sacrifice.—Two acres; thirty-mile view; eight-room house; bath, modern improvements; barn, hennery; fruit; convenient; must sell. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MAGNIFICENT NEW HAMPSHIRE SUMMER ESTATE FOR SALE. S. HAYWARD, HOTEL BROZTELL, NEW YORK CITY.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A desirable apartment house property, Central Park West; will exchange for cold-water tenement to match; equity $150,000. H. H. Douglas & Co., agents, Concourse, corner 187th.

Real Estate Wanted.

Client wants to rent garage for commercial use in good location, Manhattan or Bronx. Particulars to Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, dancing, or musical studios.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement; 13 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT; GOOD LIGHT; LOW RENT; NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE AND ALL SHIPPING POINTS. 40 PENN ST., BROOKLYN.

Offices to sublet; two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; rental about half original lease. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City. 2771 Astoria.

BROADWAY OFFICES. Roll-top desk, $12; newly furnished private offices, $16 to $40; switchboard telephone service, stenographer, mail privilege, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1,178, 5th Av. Building, 200 5th Av.

Furnished divided office, West Street building; telephone and services of stenographer; engineer preferred. Room 1,301, 90 West St.

Loft, one flight, suitable for lawyers, architects, engravers, distribution stations, &c. 148 East 57th St.

Loft, one flight, light manufacturing, suitable for tailors, millinery, electricians. 148 East 57th.

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. 47th & 7th Av. Room 903, Columbia Theatre Building.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4½%

Decisions within forty-eight hours.

Recently Invested Five Million Dollars

JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Garage Sites

We have for sale plots of various sizes suitable for public garage purposes in the unrestricted sections of Brooklyn nearby restricted sections; liberal terms; buildings erected for responsible purchasers.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Bush Terminal Section

Block front east side Second Avenue, 41st to 42nd Streets; 50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. available for factory purpose; building erected if desired; railroad siding; liberal terms.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owner
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage

fully improved and decorated; gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat; all light, large, airy rooms; modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; monthly rent free to good party. B Brown, Box 276 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $2,800

Fine, high location; best soil for poultry and truck farming; house and outbuildings in good condition; ready to move in; 2 porches; magnificent views; town of 10,000; products can be sold right in town; near station and trolley to harbor, boating, bathing, and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good, responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly; hour out; guaranteed title; if interested write for further information. B, Chicken Farm, 278 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GLORIOUS RIDGE

in the Berkshires; 1,200 feet in the air, with beautiful views of distant hills for fully 50 miles; 500 acres; many smooth, rolling fields entirely free from stone; three houses; two streams, woods, &c.; an exceptional stock farm; near Litchfield, Conn.; only $15,000 [illegible]

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; is in perfect condition throughout; has full equipment; must see to appreciate; make offer. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS COUPE, 6-cylinder 1915 model; paint, tires, and mechanical condition excellent; must see to appreciate; $700. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, original paint on car; first-class condition throughout; any reasonable offer accepted. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLET, 1916, "Baby Grand"; excellent; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

CHUMMY ROADSTER. 1917 Velie, privately owned; save $300. Mr. Rozelle. Columbus 1260.

DODGES, 1917, 1916; magnificent shape; bargains. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body; double windshield, Victoria top, detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

HUDSON, 1915, landaulet limousine; magnificent car; run but 4,600 miles; absolutely perfect condition; rare bargain. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car, excellent condition, thoroughly overhauled and painted in our own service station; guaranteed like new; will accept reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 detachable Sedan; overhauled and repainted in our own shop; guaranteed like new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 7-passenger touring car; original painting, condition excellent throughout; has been fully inspected and adjusted in our own shop; guaranteed like new; will accept any reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car, just like new in both condition and appearance; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD 3-ton truck, fine running order; cheap to quick buyer; cash or time. Grable, 1,874 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1915, Springfield sedan body; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

OVERLAND USED CARS.

'16 Willys Knight Coupe.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
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'16 Overland Roadster.
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'16 Overland 5-Pass. Touring.
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There's only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the honest value. The Willys Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price in plain view on each car.

WILLYS OVERLAND INC., USED CAR DEPT., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, in good condition, $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1915; beautiful seven-passenger limousine; same had very little and careful use; looks, runs like new; same must be seen to be appreciated. S. Stark, 118 West 56th.

PACKARD 1914 6-48 seven passenger touring, runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price $975; ask quick. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1907 7-passenger, good shape; cheap to quick buyer. Grable, 1,874 Broadway.

PACKARD limousine, 1913-48; extra touring body. Abbey, 333 West 57th St. Col. 2674.

PACKARD car, limousine, 1912 model, for sale. 255 East 47th; A. Scaringi.

PEERLESS 1912 7-passenger, good shape; cheap to quick buyer. Grable, 1,874 Broadway.

RENAULT landaulet, 35 H. P.; first-class condition; reasonable. Mr. Worth, Bryant 8421.

REO, 1916, seven-passenger, six-cylinder; slip covers, bumper, extras; car beautiful. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway, Columbus 1260.

REO ROADSTER, 1915, Westinghouse equipment; paint, tires, and mechanical condition perfect; $475. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

REO 1915 touring car; electric starting and lighting system; condition excellent; $450. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SAMPSON TRUCK, 4-ton, good shape; cheap to quick buyer; cash or time. Grable, 1,874 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES, Sacrifice; Limousine Bodies, Cars, One-Man Tops. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

STEARNS KNIGHT.—Brand new 8 cyl., 1917 improvements, touring car; bargain. 507 5th Av. Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STUDEBAKER, Series "17" 7 passenger; original paint, like new; perfect condition throughout; any reasonable offer accepted. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, Series 17, seven-passenger; excellent. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL, NEW. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER. SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER. MERCER RACEABOUT. Very fast. PIERCE 1913 38 TOURING. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD. THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT. MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. MR. SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY.

TAXICABS for sale, ready for immediate use; inquire at 622 W. 57th, near 11th Av; telephone Columbus 7400. F. M. McLoughlin.

USED CARS at honest prices and in reliable condition obtainable at Lexington Used Car Department. T. M. Roselle, Manager, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th, 5818 Riverside.

Brougham designed for prominent man, exhibited in the last Paris show; monthly contract; owner drives; formerly with lady prominent in society. Columbus 2908.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

For hire Cadillac limousine monthly, yearly; owner drive. Joseph, 1,921 3d Av.

Automobiles Wanted.

ROLLS ROYCE TOURING WANTED. RAVETT, 341 FIFTH AV.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3556 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

Auto School, West Side Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies. 302 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

A few choice apartments of five rooms and bath still left in the New Fireproof Apartment, 210 Convent Av., corner 141st St. Near Broadway subway station at 137th St. See Superintendent on premises.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE APT. $450 a Month. at 113 Riverside Drive, South Corner 84th St. 10 rooms and 3 baths, now being furnished.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, facing Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, every improvement, $85; high class; very desirable.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FOUR and five rooms and bath. New Fireproof Apartment, 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2840 Columbus.

MODERN two room and bath front studio apartment, unfurnished. E. Gaul, 7, 2, 28 Broadway.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 19 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; four rooms and kitchenette; maid service; reliable tenant with references; $200. [illegible]

[illegible] 585 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4322. [illegible] apartment; dainty, distinctive; 6 rooms; $100. Telephone [illegible]

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT of five rooms wanted; good light and air; modern bathroom; Washington Square neighborhood; take year's lease or longer if satisfactory; rent $60. Box P. F., 304 East 14th.

Four-room, unfurnished apartment wanted, [illegible] west side, between 59th and [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH ST., 21 WEST, Near 5th Av.—Two rooms and bath; two large closets; living room 24x18; nicely furnished; lease. Apply Kory or janitor.

58TH ST., (near Central Park.)—Attractive 8-room apartment; will rent to June, $225 monthly. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartment, 2 and 4 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $500 monthly. Slawson & Hoobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

110TH, 214 WEST.—High-class elevator two-room, kitchenette apartment; 110th St. and Broadway; subway; immediate possession; bachelor or married couple to Oct. 1; references. 636 Academy, Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 190.—Seven rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson, $1,200 apartment; will rent very low for balance of lease, October, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (Apt. 42.)—5 rooms, 3 baths; to rent for 4 months; longer; references. Telephone Morningside 6556.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—With board, large hall room, running water, electric light; references.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room with private bath; excellent table; telephone; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large double front room, one flight up, with board, $24 for two; elegant, artistic home place of superior excellence.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite; one large room; table supplied from owner's farm.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive, double front rooms; private baths; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable room and references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, steam, electricity, private baths; moderate.

75TH (322 West End Av.)—Large room, all conveniences, excellent service.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; large rooms; excellent cuisine. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with, without bath; single room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double room, bath; single, running water; best table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Rooms, board, and service at a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam heat, electricity; table, house services unsurpassed; references.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten-Duyvil.) —Country, city limits; quiet; Christian home. Lesley.

MANHATTAN AV., corner of 115th, (Columbia.)—Two rooms, bath; good board. 4021 Morningside.

BOARD WANTED.

BACHELOR, 38, desires first-class board near 59th St. east. R 78 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 30 minutes N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair—2977.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Furnished room, modern conveniences; gentleman.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, comfortable, well heated room; breakfast if desired.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable single room, near bath; gentlemen only; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Suite, with bath; breakfast optional; also single room; references.

56TH, 136 EAST.—Excellent, well-furnished room; corner Lexington Av. Longan.

64TH, 154 EAST.—Superior corner rooms, with dressing room; electric lights, telephone.

68TH, 23 EAST.—Pleasant room; doctor's house; reasonable; references.

84TH, 133 EAST.—Steam-heated front room, running water; reasonable. Sheridan.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, Corner 48th St.—Medium-size room, elevator apartment; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $4.50; private; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite; three rooms and bath; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 747.—Elegant one room, private bath, furnished, $30 monthly.

West Side.

22D, 258 WEST.—Large room; private bath; $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

42D, 308 WEST, (near 8th Av.)—Large front parlor and bedroom; steam, bath; suitable for two; strictly private entrance; no cooking. See Janitor.

51ST, 215 WEST, Apt. 29.—Nicely furnished room; private family; elevator and every convenience; references exchanged. Mrs. Appleton.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; low rates.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; gentleman; seen afternoons.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath, electric lights, large closets; telephone.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious suite, 2 rooms and bath, electricity, southern exposure; refined home; board optional. Col. 5631.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Kitchenette rooms; private bath; single, double rooms; phone; reasonable.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Opening newly furnished decorated house; large and small rooms.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Well heated, large rooms; private bath; electricity; small rooms; reference.

77TH, 195 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, homelike double, single rooms; hot water, heat; reference.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; continuous hot water; excellent service.

78TH, 42 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, running water, telephone, reception room; $4.50.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4.50 to $10.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive front parlor bedroom, connecting; continuous hot water; electricity; $10.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; references.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable rooms, continuous hot water; reception room; kitchen privilege, telephone.

88TH, 135 WEST.—Excellent floor, 2 large rooms, 2 dressing rooms, bath; abundant heat.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room, private bath, with shower, electricity; reasonable.

93D, 268 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure, fireplace; every convenience. 5001 Riverside.

93D ST., 575 West End Av.—Elegantly furnished double front room; running water, both adjoining; breakfast; two gentlemen; optional.

94TH, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished private room, running water, convenient to subway and "L."

95TH, 319 WEST.—Front room; gentleman; shower, references, $6.50. Apt. 41, Riverside 4650.

95TH, 311 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment. Inquire Superintendent.

97TH, 161 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; all conveniences; one block subway express.

101ST, 300 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room; private bath; other room; gas to sio, option.

102D, 201 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Superior room; gentleman; references; elevator. Apartment 61.

108TH, 236 WEST, (corner B'way.)—Attractive room, $3.50; gentleman; breakfast optional. Rogers.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Furnished room; high-class apartment, private family; reasonable.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Front room in elevator apartment; suitable one or two. Lockwood.

112TH, 621 WEST, (NEAR RIVERSIDE.)—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH BATH, COMPRISING ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, IN PRIVATE DWELLING; ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNISHING; OPEN FIREPLACES; BREAKFAST SERVED IF DESIRED; SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelor accommodation in modern apartment; $2.50 to $3.50. Karlson.

141ST, (3,456 Broadway.)—Attractive front room; convenient; references. Girard. Telephone 1620 Audubon.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Light, airy room, next to bath; elevator; gentleman; references. Love.

154TH, 428 WEST.—Room, 18x17, private bath, dressing room; also smaller upstairs room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (Apt. 1.)—Large room, facing river; reasonable. Telephone 3260 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

WEST END AV., 664. — Newly furnished large rooms, twin beds; smaller rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desires room, front preferably, running hot and cold water; private family. L 48 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent; initiative, tact, and ability; painstaking; $12. E 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; eight years' experience; knowledge stenography and typewriting; accurate, reliable; first-class references; $18. E 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young lady, 23, experienced bookkeeper, typist, and general office assistant, wishes position for part time; references. K 123 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS. Marvelous work performed on rapid figuring; permanent or temporary engagements; machines supplied with operators. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 50 Church St., New York. Tel. Cortlandt 6084.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies living in suburbs can have first-class dressmaking done; will go to house and fit and submit samples; can speak and correspond in English, French, German. R 18 Times.

GOVERNESS, French, wishes employment for mornings; excellent references. E. F., 762 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American widow of refinement, with 8-year-old daughter, would accept position as housekeeper or care for an elderly couple. Address K 187 Times.

SECRETARIAL POSITION wanted by ambitious young lady; expert stenographer, nine years' experience; five years' with present employer as head of stenographic department; two years as private secretary to executive; salary $100 month; excellent references. E 291 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young woman with considerable executive ability seeks secretarial position; competent stenographer and typist; A1 references. F. N., 186 West 80th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. E 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, — Experienced, capable; plenty of initiative; $12. A. Bloch, 3,675 Broadway, Audubon 4218.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, thoroughly experienced, desires afternoon employment; references. "Permanent," 3,525 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—Initiative; long experience; efficient; rapid; law; excellent references; $18. R 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, Columbia University course; some experience. S. G., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Christian; rapid, accurate; good speller and grammarian. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Initiative; excellent education and experience; efficient; $18. R 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; downtown; 4 years' experience; $15. Address Box 294, Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined typist and stenographer, no experience, seeks position with reliable concern. L 41 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, manage office, thoroughly experienced; good references; salary $17. S. Solal, 2,043 Washington Av. Telephone Tremont 4511.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; full charge set books; knowledge stenography. E. B., 250 Times.

COOK wanted. Apply Hebrew Orphans' Home, 12th St. and Green Lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

GIRLS wanted for clerical work. Apply American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., near 34th St. Ferry, one block from Queensboro subway station.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stock work, shipping room, and parcel wrapping; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for office and clerical work in large mail order house. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS, APPRENTICES WANTED. GOOD PAY; STEADY WORK. BRUCK-WEISS MILLINERY, 4 WEST 57TH ST.

MILLINERS. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, MAKERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES WANTED. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MILLINERY DESIGNER ON POPULAR-PRICED TRIMMED AND TAILORED HATS. SAZ-MAR HAT CO., 42 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. APPLY TO MR. WILLIAMS, 1ST FLOOR, L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., 5TH AV., AT 46TH ST.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for institution; pay $22 month. State age and experience, and address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

SALESWOMAN. — Experienced, traveling, handling exclusive line ladies' wearing apparel. E 374 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. Competent stenographer, with few years' experience, preferably high school graduate, in office Brooklyn machine manufacturer; salary to start, $12; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply Cameron Machine Company, near Brooklyn Bridge, 61 Poplar St.

STENOGRAPHER for secretarial position wanted by woman with judgment and education; understands French. Only those wishing to secure such service phone 1861 Plaza, or write M. K., 37 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced in filing, for Long Island City position; bright girl, about 18 years of age; state religion. Address Box T 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, alert, neatness and accuracy essential; write, stating salary wanted. V 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Apply Sackett & Wilhelm, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Must be accurate. Apply Sackett & Wilhelm, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, executive ability and tact, about 30, responsible position, requiring good education and absolute trustworthiness; liberal salary; give particulars, last employment, qualifications, age, first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADY who has had previous showroom experience with large silverware house, to assist in similar capacity. Shreve Bros. 544 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d St. Immediate openings. First-class positions. STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; numerous positions, free registration. Ware Tim Agency, 2 West 45th St.

MANY good positions open. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St. Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets, charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT. — Inexpensive systems installed; monthly audits, $5; reliable personal service. E 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT ASSISTANT, experienced, desires position; reasonable salary. J. C., 75 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk; young man, 20, quick, accurate, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. L. P., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position in spare time, trial balance, controlling accounts, bookkeeping, for firms without bookkeeper. B. B., 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, 28; thorough accountant; progressive, hard worker; with last firm five years; salary, $35. E 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 6 years' double entry, controlling accounts experience, references, moderate salary, desires position. A 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, (24.)—Eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; best references; moderate salary. K 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; financial statements; knowledge of stenography, typewriting; take charge office and factory; selling experience; $20. R 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Heggemeyer, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) own repairs; all cars; references. Harry Morris. Telephone Rhinelander 358.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position private family; furnish 11 years' best references. Tel. 389 Chelsea. 363 West 22d. Edward Gunthe.

COLLEGE MAN wants part-time position teaching newspaper work afternoons or evenings. Address Charles Philips, 838 West End Av. Telephone Riverside 9491.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural, experienced outside and tenement work; moderate salary. E 241 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—Young man, experienced in maintenance and linework. William Pitcher, 10 Bank St.

EXECUTIVE, several years' experience import and manufacturing as manager, 38 years old, married, college graduate, English, French, and other languages, desires position as manager or assistant to executive; salary commensurate. Write E 267 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE or assistant, (26,) practical, reliable, experienced, requests interview. Eisenberg, 1,123 Broadway.

FOOTMAN on automobile; useful at anything; excellent references. Shaw, 739 Lexington Av.

JEWELRY SALESMAN, watch, clock repairing, 8 years' experience; references. Fisher, care Brandt, 350 West 119th St.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, composition pressing, machine and hydraulic. Superintendent open for engagement. Z 381 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High-type business and merchandise man from Pacific Northwest, like to represent reliable house with its line; well acquainted with northwestern trade; have best bank and mercantile references. Z 346 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—I have references for eleven years' service with one firm and three with the one I am with now; age 27. K 145 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced phonographs, records, seeks position with wholesalers; kindred line. E 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28.) A1 record; 5 years' road experience various lines; interview solicited. L 22 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) live wire, open for connection; city or road. L 44 Times.

SALES OFFICE MANAGER, (37.) A1 record various specialty lines. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Young college graduate, clerical experience, desires position as stenographer. K 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21 years, experienced, university graduate, desires secretarial position, preferably with publishing, theatrical, or advertising house. K 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, executive ability; knowledge bookkeeping; good appearance; $18. V. E., Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well qualified; high school graduate; $10-$12. Mr. A., 36 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 517.

TELEPHONE CLERK.—very fast, with ten years' experience, wants position on floor of Stock Exchange with large firm. R 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of Columbia University School of Architecture, wishes to connect with reliable builders; experienced and A1 hustler. L 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24.)—Clerk, stenographer; six years' railroad, general office experience; executive ability; salary minor consideration. R 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) 8 years' experience bookkeeper and cashier, willing to learn business with good future; moderate salary; best reference. K 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with reliable concern where conscientious work leads to rapid advancement; three years' experience. R. Shapiro, 293 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, hustler, wishes connection with live concern; selling end preferred; opportunity before initial compensation. R 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position where ability will bring advancement; salary secondary consideration; good penman. R 195 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position. Bilinsky, 29 Pike St. E 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3½ years office assistant, desires position; best of references. H. W., 534 East 17th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, technical high school graduate, wishes position. E 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position where good work leads to salesmanship. L 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, capable, desires opening with Stock Exchange house. L 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position in office with advancement. E 286 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS. Florence Bloch, (Employment Agency,) 47 W. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3647. Male and female help furnished; all occupations and industries, (except domestic service.) Specializing in office and factory help.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—State salary and experience in building business. K 43 Times.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. K 102 Times.

BOY for laboratory of Brooklyn factory; replies must state age, nationality, and wages wanted. W 372 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to assist shipping clerk; experience not necessary. Apply Karl Freund, 222 East 14th.

BOY wanted to assist in office; permanent position, salary, $6 to $7; state age, &c. V 23 Times.

BUYER, experienced, for wash goods, white goods, linens and domestics; must be entirely capable of managing and buying for these departments; give full detailed information in first letter. Julius Gutman & Company, Lexington St. and Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

CITY SALES MANAGER wanted for automobile truck agency; salary and commission to the right man; must be experienced and show clean record. M 10 Times.

CLERK.—Young man to assist at the bureau of information; must have some knowledge of operating a switchboard; references required. Call Monday, after 2 P. M. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced on popular price silk dresses; good reference required. Bakin Mfg. Co., 147 West 25th St., 5th floor.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, outside of New York City, six mechanical draftsmen of integrity, reliability, and industry, 25 to 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of same from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material; in applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 341 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE PERSONAL RECORD AND SALARY REQUIRED. APPLY BOX Z 317 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There has been a further rise in temperature in nearly all parts of the country. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and on the North Pacific Coast, and snow in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the North Rocky Mountain region. The indications are that the weather will be overcast Monday and Tuesday generally east of the Mississippi River. In the Atlantic States overcast weather on Monday will probably be followed by rains Monday night and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The temperature will rise Monday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower Lake region, and it will fall Tuesday in the Upper Lake region and the Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North and Middle Atlantic: Moderate east to south; South Atlantic: Gentle east and southeast; East and West Gulf: Moderate to fresh south.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York —Overcast and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably rain.

Northern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Overcast and warmer Monday, probably followed by rain Monday night and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York —Overcast and warmer Monday, probably followed by rain by Monday night. Tuesday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	55	31	4 P. M.	58	42
6 A. M.	54	32	6 P. M.	49	40
9 A. M.	55	27	9 P. M.	39	37
12 M.	63	34	11 P. M.	35	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

Fire Record

A. M. — Loss.
1:10—286 9 Av.; Frank Fleming....$25
1:25—50 Harrison St.; A. Solomon....$1,000
4:30—310 E. 12 St.; Samuel Rosen....$50
5:00—731 E. 219 St.; Peter Gillings....Slight
6:35—406 E. 91 St.; David Fisher....Slight
7:55—48 Cannon St.; Philip Schlip....Slight
10:10—248 Stanton St.; Max Stenslow....Slight
10:15—563 W. 36 St.; James Powers....Slight
10:50—1,489 Amsterdam Av.; Catherine Drennan....Slight
11:36—187 Rivington St.; Clara Grodinsky....$100
P. M.
12:20—At Orloff and Van Cortlandt Avs.; Alfred R. Lewis....$300
12:40—5 Av. and 59 St.; Degnon Constructing Co....Slight
1:10—40 W. St.; Allie Grant....Slight
3:35—36 W. 112 St.; Israel Lichenstein....Slight
5:20—317 E. 39 St.; unknown....Slight
5:45—280 E. 4 St.; Tillie Cooper....Slight
6:46—1,372 Broadway; David Harris....Slight
7:00—238 3 St.; Jacob Schwartz....Slight
8:15—452 W. 45 St.; Stephan Marrish....Slight
9:30—179 W. 89 St.; Bernard McGreevy....Slight
9:55—180 W. 46 St.; Wm. Fox....Slight
11:20—323 E. 50 St.; John McTighe....Slight
11:20—123 Convent Av.; Paterno Bros....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced in electrical work, for contractor's office; must be neat workman; bring references, and apply in person Monday morning ready for work. Room 1,116 101 Park Av.

ENTRY CLERK.—Capable young man as bill and entry clerk; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 348 Times Downtown.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Several skilled glassblowers are wanted for really permanent positions by modern factory close to New York; references will be required; only men with experience in blowing chemical apparatus need apply; attractive proposition for good workmen. Z 301 Times Annex.

MAN to take charge of insulating and stranding department in a rubber insulated wire factory located in Central West; state age, experience, and salary expected. Reply to Insulated, Z 358 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for private garage and machine shop; must be able to assume full responsibility of operating twenty trucks, hire mechanics and chauffeurs, keeping of mileage, maintenance, and storeroom records; state experience, salary wanted, and references. Box V 15 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Lads about 18 years old who have been well educated and are the sort who can start at the bottom, work hard and conscientiously and earn advancement; to such lads a bright opportunity is offered by a large mercantile establishment which will pay $35 a month to start; give full particulars regarding age, religion, education, experience, etc. E 461 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK.—An experienced wholesale drug order clerk wanted; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; must be able to come to work immediately. H. & J. Brewer Co., Springfield, Mass.

PORTER and to carry samples. Call at Sternberg & Feller, 151 West 25th.

SALESMAN.—Stock salesman wanted, capable of earning $200 weekly for an oil stock paying 1¼% dividends monthly; heavy producers; excellent management; stock listed; fresh city leads; commission. Telephone 5971 Broad.

SALESMAN wanted by cloak and suit house carrying popular-priced line; only those well acquainted with the jobbing and manufacturing trade need apply; on commission basis. K 181 Times.

SALESMAN to call on the cutting-up trade in line of ladies' garments in this city; salary or commission. Address, with full particulars as to experience in selling to that trade, C. B., 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on ladies' silk underwear; one who has department store and office trade following should apply; commission basis. Arlington Underwear, 38 East 21st.

SALESMAN experienced in ornaments, optical goods; city; salary, commission. Stacy, 901 Broadway.

VARNISHER wanted; must be experienced on colored shellac in dining chairs; steady work. Joseph Goldstein, 418 East 25th St.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

A competent operator on the mirror instrument system of cable working is required by the above-named company.

Applicants should state what country they are citizens of.

Applications, accompanied by certificate from last employers regarding conduct and efficiency, to be addressed to the undersigned.

A. PERKINS, MANAGER,
TETUAN STREET,
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (brokerage,) $22-$30; cashiers, (merchandise;) assistant margin clerk, $18; bank bookkeepers, $25; beginner stenographers, $8; mail boys, $5-$8; registration free. Call all week. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

MANY GOOD POSITIONS OPEN. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work, day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 234 floor, Woolworth Bldg., 265 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HAVE a number of slightly used taxi cabs for sale cheap for immediate use; splendid opportunity to enter taxicab business. F. M. McLoughlin, 622 West 57th. Telephone Columbus 7400.

Will start light manufacturing plant at once with 200 employes for best contract offered garment industry or other lines. Z 339 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Bowser Gasoline Pump complete, suitable for private garage; reasonable. E 388 Times Annex.

GOMPERS, AGED 67, HONORED BY LABOR

Eleven Hundred Union Leaders from All Over the Country Give a Dinner to Him.

WILSON SENDS A GREETING

Occasion Commemorates 50 Years of Service to Cause, Birthday, and Golden Wedding.

A testimonial dinner to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in recognition of his fifty years' service in the cause of union labor and as a celebration of his golden wedding anniversary and the sixty-seventh anniversary of his birth, was given last night in the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street, the hosts being 1,100 of the labor leaders throughout the country. The dinner cost $5 a plate. Many of the union men were accompanied by wives and daughters. One delegation of fifty came all the way from California.

Across the front of the stage, behind the speakers' table, a large electric sign with red, white and blue bulbs flashed this testimonial to Mr. Gompers' connection with organized labor:

"Fifty years' service to humanity."

President Wilson sent this letter of greeting to the guest of the evening, through the State Federation Secretary, Ernest Bohm:

WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1917.

My Dear Bohm: I am sincerely sorry that it will not be possible for me to be present at the dinner which is to be tendered Mr. Gompers. My high regard for Mr. Gompers would make it a great pleasure for me to be present, and express for him my esteem in person. But, unhappily, I have been obliged to deny myself many pleasures of this kind because of imperative duties which fall upon me every day while the Congress is in session.

Will you be so kind as to convey to Mr. Gompers my sincere congratulations?

WOODROW WILSON.

Nearly every union labor leader of prominence in the American Federation of Labor was present, representing 2,000,000 men and women of organized labor. Every one of the 1,100 guests was in evening clothes.

The speakers included James Duncan, Vice President American Federation of Labor; toastmaster, Hugh Frayne, general organizer; Frank Morrison, Secretary; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; District Attorney Swann, State Senator Robert F. Wagner, John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission; Alton B. Parker, Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation; Frank N. Sullivan, counsel New York State Federation of Labor, and Mr. Gompers.

None of the long array of speakers had much of an opportunity to talk. The dinner began at 7:45 o'clock, but its ten courses were not all served for nearly three hours and a half.

After Chairman Duncan had read letters of greetings from many State and national officials, including most of the heads of the departments in Washington, among them Secretary of State Lansing, all of whom expressed regret at not being able to attend, he said:

"Perhaps there was only one other occasion in the history of union labor in this country that compares with the significance of this testimonial greeting to Mr. Gompers."

The other occasion, he said, was the great labor convention in Denver, Col.

The union speakers characterized Mr. Gompers as the man who had "demanded liberty and freedom for the worker," and the leader, who, for half a century, had "instilled the labor movement with its present high ideals and aspirations," and had endowed the Federation with a new life.

Senator Wagner, who was cheered three times and told by several voices in the crowd that he was to be "the next Mayor," replied:

"I wish the voting would take place right now."

District Attorney Swann said the labor man wanted freedom with justice.

MORE FOR KOBRE CREDITORS

$245,000 Life Insurance to be Released for Depositors.

The Kobre Assets Corporation, organized for the purpose of liquidating the assets of Max Kobre's Bank, which was closed by the State Banking Department in 1914, has entered into a conditional arrangement with various members of the Kobre family whereby $245,000 life insurance now in litigation will be released to depositors.

The agreement provides further, according to an announcement to be made today, that the corporation shall release to the Kobre family $25,000 of life insurance and a note for $25,000 made by David E. Singer, son-in-law of the late Max Kobre, which is now held in default. If the releases are ratified by the court, the net proceeds to the corporation will equal about 10 per cent. of depositors' claims.

BACK-YARD PLAYGROUNDS.

Tenement Owners Co-operate with Police in Providing Them.

Police Commissioner Woods has approved of a new method for providing the children of the tenements with private playgrounds without cost to the city. Through the co-operation of landlords of tenements throughout the crowded sections it is proposed to make playgrounds of the back yards by removing intervening fences, opening three yards into one. It will cost about $60 to remove fences, plant flowers, and to equip the miniature playgrounds each with a swing and boxes of sand.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Friday night, in the East Garden of the Hotel Vanderbilt, a vanity case of gold, striped with white enamel, decorated with a medallion in the centre, containing letter "M" in small diamonds; the vanity case was valued chiefly on account of its associations, and a reward of $200 will be paid for its prompt return. Address Box E 400 Times Annex. No questions to be asked.

LOST—Medallion centre of Masonic charm set with three diamonds, Saturday afternoon, at Astor Hotel, Grand Central Palace, Hotel McAlpin, or between. Liberal reward. Notify Charles J. Beatty, McAlpin Hotel.

LOST—Small pigskin purse, with gold top set with jewels and engraved "M. W. W." at Metropolitan Opera House, Monday evening. Return to Hotel Willard, West End Av. and 76th St.

LOST—Oct. 2, insured parcel post, New York to Hughesonville, gold chain with amethysts; heirloom, of value only to distressed owner. Finder please return to Schumann's, 3 West 56th St. Reward.

LOST.—On evening of Jan. 25 on Madison Av., between 71st and 59th Sts., a lady's gold hunting case watch. Reward if returned to 1,024 Park Av.

LOST.—Lady's diamond and sapphire ring, between Delmonico's, 44th St. and 5th Av., and Princess Theatre, Saturday afternoon; reward. Telephone Broad 8858.

LOST—Gray suede bag, neighborhood of 116th St. and B'way, Sunday afternoon; $50 reward. Inquire Roberts, 413 West 116th St., Apartment 44.

LOST—Diamond ring, claw setting, Van Cortlandt to 43d; liberal reward. Allen, Audubon 4200.

LOST.—Cameo brooch neighborhood Broadway, 135th to 145th Street; reward if returned to Gesin, 611 W. 135th St.

REWARD—Wednesday, lady's platinum bar pin, sapphires and diamonds; has patent catch; Loeser's or Elm 71. Phone Bedford—4710.

REWARD for return of black bag containing lady's gold watch, monogram "E. F." lost Sunday noon Central Park. Return to Theo. H. Kohn & Son, 521 5th Av.

SUITABLE REWARD.—Evening Jan. 26, between Harvard Club and 119 East 60th St., valuable gold Japanese cigarette case; no questions. Macomber Co., Inc., 37 William st.

SUITABLE REWARD, large diamond, surrounded by rubies, part of ring. Mack, 70 5th Av.

$75,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Donations Flow in at Opening Meeting of Philadelphia Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—At the mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, tonight, which launches the 1917 Philanthropic campaign for Jewish relief, more than $75,000 was pledged as the first instalment of the half million. The joint organization committee is to collect toward the national fund of $10,000,000.

Dr. J. L. Magnes of New York, who recently returned from the eastern war theatre, told of the suffering in Poland and Galicia with fully repressed emotion.

"It is almost absurd and in a degree disgraceful that we should have to come and ask and beg you for money," he said.

Rabbi Bernard Levinthal phrased the thought which was the background of every speech.

"It is a national debt you owe," he said, "not charity we are asking. Every time you sit down to eat I want you to remember that somewhere in the world there are thousands who are robbed of bread, and wait upon you to give it to them. It is questionable whether 25 per cent. of the contributions are given in that spirit. You fled to escape from suffering. You have escaped and now must help those who have not."

The principal contributions for the year were: Gimbel Brothers, $5,000; Lit Brothers, $5,000; Louis Gerstley, $2,500; Simon L. Kohn, $2,500; M. Silverman & Co., $1,200; Pannonia Beneficial Association, $1,200; Benjamin Wassermann, $1,200; Joseph Wassermann, $1,200, and ex-Judge Mayer Sulzberger, $720.

$31,000 FOR JEWISH FUND.

Brooklyn's First Contribution in Campaign for $250,000.

Appeals by Jacob H. Schiff and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at a meeting of the Brooklyn Jewish Volunteer Relief Committee in Brooklyn added $31,000 to the fund for the relief of war sufferers last night. The meeting, which was held in the Academy of Music, was the beginning of a ten-day campaign to raise $250,000 in Brooklyn as its share of the $10,000,000 fund sought by the American, the People's and the Central Jewish Relief Committees for relief work in 1917.

"If I could give you an accurate picture of the sufferer in Europe, the want and the destitution, you would not hesitate to give," said Mr. Schiff, and Rabbi Wise spoke in similar vein.

Select what pleases you. Have your clothes made to your own measure from 1917 models.

You can now get exactly the style, the fit and the material you want at even less than you would pay at ready-to-wear "sacrifice" sales for clothes made months ago.

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You can now get exactly the style, the fit and the material you want at even less than you would pay at ready-to-wear "sacrifice" sales for clothes made months ago.

1917 Spring and Summer Suitings are now ready.

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3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	5,000
34,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000
35,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,500

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We bought the surplus stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx, to sell with our own at the same reduced prices—$19.50, $22.50, $27.50, $32.50 and $38.50.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th
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The Garford Motor Truck Company in the future will maintain its own factory branch sales and service organizations in Brooklyn, Newark, and New York City.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Inc.
NEW YORK CITY, Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Show Rooms, 230 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Show Rooms, 1364 Bedford Ave.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of Motor Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton Capacity
4½, 7 and 10 ton Tractors
The Garford Road Builder

AMERICAN CIRCLE COMPANY Reg. U.S. Pat. Office
CHIELE

The Licorice Gum

Oh, thank you, Mr. Smith. I do like to have you come to see sister, 'cause you always have this nice Adams Black Jack gum. She says it makes your breath sweet, and Ma says it's fine for colds—but I like it just because it tastes so good.

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Lowney advertises, "Now you can wire Lowney's." This illustrates their progressiveness. The same progressive spirit is shown in their Bookkeeping Department, where Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines have been introduced. Now accuracy, speed and prompt figures make their bookkeeping as efficient as their delivery system. Mr. H. H. Greene, Assistant Treasurer, tells how it was done:

"When we originally installed Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines, it was with the idea that we could economically improve our accounting system. After using Elliott-Fisher method for more than a year, we are very glad to be able to say that we are satisfied with our investment.

"We keep our Sales, Purchase and Expense Ledgers on Elliott-Fisher. We consider it most valuable to us in keeping our Sales Ledgers. It enables us to get our statements out promptly on the first of the month, owing to the fact that the statement is posted daily at the same operation that the Ledger is posted. Therefore, there is nothing to do at the end of the month but mail the statement. Our books are kept in perpetual balance."

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